

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 3.

HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1898.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1932.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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RUBBER
STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette
(Semi-Weekly).

MR. DOLE LEAVES

President and Party Now En

Route for America.

EMBARKED WITHOUT CEREMONY

Had Asked That Salutes Be Omit-

ted—Given Three Cheers—Great

Throng at Pacific Mail Wharf.

Full 2,000 is low estimate of the

number of people at the Pacific Mail

dock Sunday evening to witness the

departure of President Dole on his mis-

sion to Washington. There was a good

representation of native Hawaiians in

the great throng. All eyes were all the

time on the head of the nation em-

barking for a foreign shore that will be

as the islands he loves so well, almost

served so faithfully. For half an hour

before the steamer was swung for the

stream, the President and Mrs. Dole

stood at the rail on the hurricane deck

and bowed and waved handkerchiefs to

friends in the assemblage. Both of

them wore a number of pretty leis and

had scores of leis and bouquets in their

cabin. Both looked exceedingly well

and seemed in a happy frame of mind.

In answer to an inquiry Mr. Dole said

that he was feeling better than for

many weeks, and anticipated an im-

provement of health during the voy-

age. He expected to feel the marked

change of weather during the trip

across the continent, but was prepared

for it and would be extremely careful.

He was going to Washington, he said,

because his colleagues of the Cabinet

and their advisors had thought it best

that he appear there at this time. He

was making the trip willingly as a mat-

ter of duty and would use his best ef-

forts on behalf of the cause which the

Government had espoused and urged

since the day of inception. He hoped

for success, and believed that the out-

come would be gratifying to those who

had waited so long and labored so dili-

gently. The President said he appre-

ciated the fact that there was a strong

opposition to the treaty, and that a

fight would be made against the joint

resolution, should one be introduced

for passage through the two Houses.

He would confer upon arrival at Wash-

ington with the gentlemen at the Ha-

waiian Legation and later with Ad-

ministration leaders. It is the inten-

tion at present that Mrs. Dole is to re-

main in California, visiting her num-

erous friends in that State. Should the

stay of the President at Washington

be prolonged, Mrs. Dole may make a

trip to the East. Her old home is in

Maine, but she has acquaintances

throughout New England.

President Dole. The flag was unfur-

led as soon as he had boarded the steamer.

As noted before, the party included

Major Iankea of the staff and Dr. F. J.

Day, Mr. Dole's physician.

It is expected that everything will be

on just about the same at the Execu-

tive Building during the absence of Mr.

Dole. In addition to continuing as

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Cooper

will now also act as President. As he

is also at the head of the Commission

of Education and is the actual direc-

tor of military affairs, he will be quite

a busy man. Minister Cooper has al-

ways been a hard worker in the big

building and likely will not mind some

extra administration work.

The Attorney General, W. O. Smith,

and a number of others who had been

prominent in planning the trip of the

President, were among the last to com-

verse with Mr. Dole on board the

steamer. The President was supplied

with quite a number of packages of docu-

ments and had altogether an exten-

sive baggage. He will be at the Occi-

dental hotel in San Francisco, and prob-

ably at the Arlington in Washington.

W. G. HAL—Rough on Niihau. Could

not land any freight there. Koloa

sugar mill stopped grinding on Thurs-

day. It was impossible to get the

sugar to the mill on account of the

roads being swamped by the recent

heavy rains. Rough at Nawiliwili

impossible to take off mail and pas-

sengers. Steamed back to Koloa where

Nawiliwili passengers and mail were

landed. Heavy easterly swell with

wind from the same direction while

coming across the channel. Rough all

over Kauai. Strong easterly winds

with rain squalls.

Iwalei—Heavy sea running and

strong N. E. wind. Blowing with

great deal of rain throughout the

week. Ke Au Hui weatherbound in

Hanalei with Kilauea freight

aboard. James Makae weatherbound

in the same place with Kilauea freight

aboard. M. S. Co. will start arriving

Sunday. Sugar left on Kauai, 18,000

bags divided as follows: K. S. Co.,

1,300 bags; M. S. Co., 1,480; H. M., 800;

L. P., 4,000; K. P., 300; H. S. Co., 700

E. L. P., "Diamond" W. and K. S. Co.

cleaned out.

Captain Parker of the Walaleale tells

the following story of his last trip

from Kauai: "I don't believe a single

person slept aboard the ship last night.

I went to bed and wedged myself in

with three pillows. The Walaleale

actually bucked and I found myself

on the floor with a very sore spot on

my head where it had come into con-

tact with the washstand. I rushed

out to find the mate hugging a stan-

chion in anticipation of another gyration.

Added to all his unpleasantness were

the squeaks and squeals of a Chinese

woman and her children in distress.

The night was simply hideous."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

New Chronicle Almanac—Two Lo-

cal Periodicals.

Through the courtesy of W. H. Cam-

eron of the S. F. Chronicle staff, the

Advertiser is in receipt of a copy of

No. 1, Vol. I, of the Chronicle Almanac

for 1898. It is compiled somewhat af-

ter the fashion of the World Almanac

of New York. It is replete with national

and international statistics and short

resumes of recent incidents of the

world's history. Considerable atten-

tion is paid to California and the Coast

industries. Nearly three pages is given

to Hawaiian statistics. The almanac

is valuable as a reference book.

The Progressive Educator for Decem-

ber is at hand. The first page con-

tribution on "Study the Bright Pupils"

contains some good suggestions to

teachers for treatment of pupils in the

schools. Attention is given to the

"sifting-up" process.

The Diocesan Magazine for January

is just from the printer. Many selec-

tions from the Lambeth Conference Re-

solutions are given together with the

address of Bishop Willis to the clergy.

Among the other valuable contribu-

tions is that on "The Evangelization

of the World," by the Rev. L. Byrde.

To Be Built Here.

It is pretty well settled that the Ho-

lolu Iron Works will secure the con-

tract for the sugar mill for the new

Oahu plantation. The local foundry is

making a strong bid against the East-

ern manufacturers and of its success

there is little doubt. The mill is to be

of the same plan as the Ewa plant, but

somewhat larger, a greater capacity be-

ing required. By securing the contract

the iron works will be able to give em-

ployment to an extra force for several

months.

17TH A BIG DAY

Y. M. C. A. Planning for an Ath-

letic Meet.

THE H. A. A. C. WILL TAKE PART

A Sub-Lease of the Base Ball

Grounds—Events—Prizes—Regi-

ment to March in Forenoon.

There was an atmosphere quite ath-

letic about the Y. M. C. A. for a cou-

ple of hours last evening. The phys-

ical committee of the association had

a meeting, the H. A. A. C. was in ses-

sion with President C. S. Crane in the

Chair and Vida Gudrum as secretary.

There was good news for the phys-

ical committee of the Y. M. C. A. The

finance committee, of which Mr. F. J.

Lowrey is chairman, had approved of

the project of leasing the base ball

grounds for the association and the pa-

pers will be signed in a day or two.

The association takes the field for ev-

erything except the scheduled league

base ball games and the Fourth of July

celebration. It is proposed by the Y. M.

C. A. to have four field days every year

beginning on the 17th inst. The enter-

prise will be more than self-support-

ing. The field will be more than an ad-

just to the gymnasium.

Improvement work on the new field

will be inaugurated this morning un-

der the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. A

dressing room 20x25 will be built un-

der the grandstand. It will have 10

lockers, a shower bath and rub down

tables. Plans have been carefully pre-

pared by Messrs. Beardmore, Coleman

and Chees. Some work will be done on

track for the races next week. Monday

next is the 17th. All the money made

at the first meet will be applied to

building the field. These are the ev-

ents for the initial meet, but are not

given in the order they will appear on

the program:

</

DESTINY OF MAN

Lecture of Miss Walsh on a
Broad Topic.

MAKES A CLOSE ANALYSIS

Beginning and End—Questions and
Replies—Conclusions of the
Gifted Speaker.

(Following is a synopsis of the lecture "Man and His Destiny" as delivered on last Saturday evening by Miss Walsh, the theosophic teacher, to a large audience in Harmony hall.)

Whence come we? Whither go we? Why are we here? These are the questions that present themselves to every one who reflects upon the world in which he finds himself so small and yet so great. They are asked of every system of religion and philosophy and unless such system can give adequate answer it is of little value. Man must know himself ere he can know God.

A stream does not rise higher than its source, if then man with all his powers has evolved from the amoeba or the diatoms merely, no great destiny can be expected of him and the why of his being is a sadder problem than ever. Again, if man be considered as fashioned without cause by deity then the existence of man seems a cruel mockery.

It is impossible for man in his present undeveloped state to fathom the mysteries of life; yet, he can understand a rational hypothesis, one that will give him the assurance of conquest, and an ideal to work up to—a birthright and destiny—also a function to perform in the world while unfolding that destiny.

Does theosophy present such a hypothesis? We will examine and see. First, as to our birthright. Whence come we?

We know that our planet is but an atom in the infinitudes of space, even our sun holds but lowly rank in the galaxies of stars, therefore, in theosophic teaching we are not the all of things and when we speak of the ruling Power of this planet it is not the ruling Power of the infinitudes, through the same in essence it is not in degree as the sunbeam is not the sun yet of like nature. Moreover, involution and evolution proceed by universal law, the law of being—hence what is postulated of the planet is true in a sense of all other worlds. Infinite Being out-breathes and suns appear. All that we see is the pulsing breath of Being Infinite. But to come to our own world, to humanity as we know it. Theosophy teaches that the one all pervading conscious life—the Self of all that which Herbert Spencer calls the "Unknowable" evolved out of and in itself two conditions or states of being—one projective, one receptive. We call these states life-form, spirit-matter, Father—Mother—God. From the interblending of these, the primal dualities, arose mind or consciousness holding within itself the dualities of spirit-matter and the power of the unmanifested One. It is three in one and is called by various titles as "The Word," "The Creator," "In the beginning was the Word and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. All things were made by Him and without Him was not anything made that was made." St John, Chap. 1.

The Word or Logos working in and with the dualities of life-form, or spirit-matter builded the world. Humanity as thinking beings are the expression of the directing power of the Word, the Heavenly Man and become Ruler, Guide, Creator—the manifestation of the Word. Rational man enshrouded in physical form is a synthesis of all manifestation. One stream of God-life went forth robing its radiant energy in vestures of gathering density and with each vesture losing more of its spiritual energy—its pristine purity becoming complex and limited through differentiation, but yet with all its powers asleep though they are.

Humanity stands between the manifested and the unmanifested, touching every sphere, from the physical to the spiritual. A child of God proceeding through his mentality from the Creative Word, the real true man, the thinker comes from the higher spheres and has within him the power and the possibilities of Godhood. "The Word was with God" from the beginning and man as individualized mind was with the Word. There is nothing then that he cannot do by right of this glorious birth and this belief is an excellent basis for progress. Coming from such a lofty source, there is no height impossible to him. He can be a hero or a weakling as he chooses. Responsibility is a potent educator. When man realizes that he himself has brought on disease by ignorance and self-indulgence that he has created social ills and misery through his own selfishness that he has rendered himself helpless through wrong thinking when he realizes these facts he will set to work to undo the evil and to become a master where now he is a slave.

The present is the child of the past and the parent of the future and man at every breath is making or marring his destiny. But we may ask why are we here? Why did we emerge from this source or having emerged why have we fallen into helplessness? The necessity for expression causes life and the helplessness is merely apparent. We can do and be all that we will if

we only take the means—but to answer the other questions. Life goes forth in various streams and as it passes from center outwards it becomes more and more dense, more and more differentiated until the mineral, vegetable and animal worlds appear. These lower forms, although conscious are mindless in the sense in which we understand mind. They are not individualized. Evolution moves towards individualization and through man nature forms are perfected, etherialized, endowed with individuality. It is a universal law that the lower is raised by the higher life.

The vegetable transmutates the inorganic elements into its own sensitive and organized tissues. The animal changes the vegetable tissues into more complex organs, into brain and nerves. And man through mind leads plant life into fuller expression of usefulness and beauty. He trains the animal to service and companionship. More, he impresses upon the animal mind, thought, forms of justice or injustice, kindness or cruelty, courage or fear, hate, or love, and thus man is shaping the ethics of a future humanity. That part of life which now manifests in the animal will become the slowly evolving humanity of another world, and upon man today rests the responsibility of moulding its tendencies.

Theosophy emphasizes the fact now glimpsed by science that every cell of the body is a living entity having in a degree, memory, will, consciousness. The body being an aggregation of these entities is a vast kingdom of beings of various kinds and powers. Over this kingdom, man must rule and through that ruling become master over the earth and its secrets. And interwoven with the flesh and its appetites are the greed, the ambitions, the selfish hopes and fears, another kingdom of turbulent subjects, and these must be trained, and made subservient to the master mind and will, and through these emotions and passions, man comes in touch with the world soul; he understands desire, its evil as well as its good, and by understanding he can control.

We are here then to learn of every sphere, to garner the experience of error as well as truth, of failure, as well as success. By the knowledge of experience to learn wisdom. Man, the thinker, is called the Eternal Pilgrim, because he sojourns in many spheres in many lives, gaining knowledge of all the myriad states and forms of the one Life, while at the same time he individualizes the forms beneath him.

And this pilgrimage proceeds by intervals of activity and repose, each period of activity developing new senses, deeper consciousness. We are now slowly acquiring a sixth sense; we have gained a perception of invisible forces such as electricity, the radiant ether. On the moral plane, we are growing weary of separateness and are seeking unity.

The succeeding races will far surpass us and through the vistas opened up by theosophy, we can see the lion lying down with the lamb and the light of love and joy enfolding the earth.

Step by step, man rises to the source from which he came—to the Word that was God—plus all the experience he has gathered on his pilgrimage; and thus gloriously endowed he passes with those whom he has lifted up with him into power and bliss beyond human concept. Man has re-become God.

MARGARET MATHER.

The Shakespearean Actress is to
Appear Here.

A Boston correspondent writes: "Margaret Mather is planning for an elaborate tour around the world, although the details have not been completed. Her plan is to take a company composed of first-class American players across the Pacific, stopping at Honolulu, going thence to Japan, where during a stay of three months, she intends to give an entire repertoire of Shakespearean plays mounted in elaborate style, and after this is concluded to play in the chief Australian cities, and thence proceed to India and eventually to London. In anticipation of the stay in Japan, and with a view to studying that country to the best advantage, Miss Mather is now arranging for a Japanese scholar to travel with her company later in the season, in the capacity of tutor. Her agent advertised for one in every Boston paper, but had bad luck."

Military Excited.

The Kobe Chronicle says, the news which has reached Japan during the last few days appears to have greatly excited the military party. Even the more moderate men seem to believe that the time has come for Japan to secure a portion of the spoils. Military and naval officers are quoted in the Asahi as deploring the weakness of the Government and its inability to decide upon a resolute policy. "The army and navy are always ready to take up important duties." The Asahi says that from these remarks the spirit animating military and naval officers may be inferred. There is no doubt that Japan is making military preparation—for defense or offense, as the case may be. General Katsura, the commander of the Tokyo bay defensive works visited Yokohama on the 21st on what is described as important military business. At Kannonaki forts night gun practice was to be made on the 22d and 23d, and besides this there are many other signs of activity.

In a couple of days now the Pall road will be open again for vehicles

HIGH WINDS BLEW

Three Feet of Water on
Alelele Crossing.Maul Teachers Meet and Discuss
Topics of Interest to
Schools.

(Special Correspondence).

MAUI, January 8.—Heavy trade winds have blown all the week and have caused frequent rains. The roads are very muddy and the atmosphere cold and damp.

Monday afternoon, the 3d, 15 teachers assembled in the Makawao school house and discussed McMurry. There were also lessons given on blackboard illustration and how to teach volume, bulk, etc., to the primary class.

Last evening, the old dancing club of Makawao revived and gave a party at B. D. Baldwin's, Hamakua-poko. Music was furnished by a stringed band and the dancing under the direction of W. O. Aiken, as floor manager lasted until midnight. Quite a number of Spreckelsville people were present.

Rev. Kitcat held service at Wailuku last Sunday evening. The many Maui friends of Manager McLane of Hamoa, are offering hearty congratulations upon his engagement to Miss Sorensen.

Some curiosity is manifested as to which of the other four bachelor managers of Maui plantations will soon enter into matrimonial bonds.

During the week, Alelele crossing in Makawao has been running with about 3 feet of water.

During Monday, the 3d, the schooner H. C. Wright, Olesen master, arrived in Kahului, in ballast, 31½ days from Libertad. She will load with Haiku and Pala sugar.

The Mildred, Mary Winkelman, and Eureka are still discharging their cargoes.

Swimming Tourney.

The aquatic events set for last Saturday did not take place, they have been postponed until the 22d of this month, when they will take place, rain or shine. It was thought that Ranear and Kimokeo would swim, but it was deemed best to postpone this event to take place with the others. Its postponement was due to the fact that Ranear wished to have the officials of the H. A. A. C. in attendance for the purpose of making the event official.

A Broken Leg.

News came on the Mokoli Saturday, to the effect that Edward Dunn, an employee of Lucas' mill, met with a bad accident on Friday. He went out hunting deer in the mountains, just above Kamalo and in the excitement of the chase, his mule fell with him. The animal pinned Dunn to the ground and, when assistance arrived, it was found that the man's leg was broken.

25 cent or 30 cent baking powders are made to satisfy the demand of people who think "anything will do."

Schilling's Best is cheaper than such baking powder in every way.

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San Francisco 2207

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
Chlorodyne
Original and Only Genuine.
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD presided in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BOWELS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

Is a liquid medicine which soothes PAIN as EFFECTUALLY as a solid, relieving SICKNESS WITHOUT HEAD-ACHE, AND INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS AS A CHARM; one dose generally suffices.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, says: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

Rapidly cures all acute attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Cello, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The name of this remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N.B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE, Sold in bottles 1/6, 2/6, and 4/6, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer.

J. T. DAVENPORT.

11, QUEEN STREET, R. L. LONDON, W. 1.



NEW YORK'S SIX DAY BICYCLE RACE.

Among the forty men who entered are Teddy Hale, the champion; ex-Champion Albert Schrock, Frank Walker, the "Flying Dutchman," Fred Titus, the ex-amateur, and Stephens, the Frenchman.

The recent "hard times" have made people cut off expenses.

This has encouraged the invasion of "cheap" baking powder—baking powder which sells for a small price, but which either does not do the work, or is bad for the insides, or both.

Honest baking powder cannot be made to sell for 25 or 30c. a pound. There are a few honest baking powders at higher prices. Of these *Schilling's Best* is the right one, partly because it goes farthest.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.

LIMITED

DEALERS IN

Hardware

—And—

General Merchandise.

Agents for the Vacuum Oil Co.

OF ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The fact that the sales of VACUUM OILS have been More Than Double during the past quarter than for any quarter since they were introduced here some years ago, is a proof that they maintain their uniform excellence and superiority over other lubricants.

The Improved Aluminum Cane Knife

Has proved to be just what the Planters have been looking for. New Goods in all lines by late arrivals. A full assortment of

FLOWS.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,

FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts.

No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.



TIMELY TOPICS

30th December, 1897.

A New Lot Of all descriptions of Harness and Saddlery came to us last steamer, and we are in a position to dispose of it at prices unheard of in Honolulu.

Just a few articles of our large stock can be mentioned here:

- 1—EXPRESS HARNESS—Good, strong, well made and durable.
- 2—MULE HARNESS—As strong as can be procured. For plowing and all rough work, it can't be beat.
- 3—SINGLE CART and BUGGY HARNESS — Beautifully made of first-class material. We have them from \$16 to \$35 the set.
- 4—RUSSET HARNESS—Always looks neat and good.
- 5—LAP ROBES — We have a large stock in Linen and Momic cloth, from \$1 to \$2.50.
- 6—GENUINE IVORY—Martingale rings.
- 7—WHITMAN BITS are for hard mouthed animals, but they can be used without fear of injury on the tenderest of mouths.
- 8—RACINE BITS are the latest things out. No fear of bolting horses where these are used. They're a bit too much for 'em.
- 9—FEED BOXES prevent slobbering and waste, and pay for themselves in no time, besides being a real boon to your horses.

We have a full assortment of Horse Goods, including Whips, Sponges, Rugs, etc., etc., and a visit to our store will repay you.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

286 FORT ST.

DON'T
DELAY
BUILDING.

When the thermometer registers 60 degrees, which has occurred recently, most people complain about it being cold. In reality it is not cold weather but one's blood is thin and does not furnish sufficient warmth to guard against the climatic changes.

MALT NUTRINE BUILDS.

This is the season when you need a fat and blood builder. You cannot expect to accomplish this end without taking something to do it—let that something be MALT NUTRINE. It is the friend of the ailing one.

EVERY DOSE EFFECTIVE.

The reputation this preparation has obtained from the Medical Profession was brought about purely upon its merits. The consumption is increasing daily and anyone who has taken the preparation speaks in the highest terms for it.

A NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE

Price by the case containing one dozen bottles, \$3.50; single bottles, 35 cents.

We are the sole agents

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

AS HERING HAS IT

Elaborate Plans for Sewerage and Drainage Here.

EXPERT FIGURES AND ADVICE

Systems That Will Insure Cleanliness and Health—Drawings, Etc., at Hand—Gravity and a Pump.

From the earliest years of the village there has been agitation for a system of sewerage and drainage here. A couple of times during the reign of the late King Kalakaua figures were made and plans drawn by engineers. Since the men now directing the governmental affairs first took charge it has been their settled intent to provide sanitation. Happily for the health and lives of population the black sand a few feet beneath the surface almost all over Honolulu has proved an excellent natural drainage vehicle. But for that there would have been epidemic after epidemic here. What might have been the rapid growth of Honolulu has been during the past five years and continues. During that period it has become evident that the provision of a sewerage system was a duty and a necessity. To this end Minister Hering entered into correspondence with Rudolph Hering, of New York, one of the foremost civil and sanitary engineers, a man then known by reputation here to Engineer F. S. Dodge, Professor Alexander and others. Mr. Dodge, attended to the details of the correspondence. This began August 11, 1892. In December of that same year Mr. Hering came to Honolulu. He remained several months, studied conditions, gathered data of all kinds and made a variety of measurements and investigations.

At the office in New York City, Mr. Hering and his force worked for months upon the plans for the sewerage and drainage systems of Honolulu. Engineer Dodge a few days ago received the plans, estimates, etc., all very clear and well arranged. There are 24 large plates in pen and ink drawings contained in the large bound atlas of plates.

Plate I.—General map, showing two projects for disposing of the sewage. Plates II, III, IV and V.—Maps showing alignment of sewers and drains. Plate VI.—Profiles of main sewers and drains.

Plate VII.—Plan showing the location of the pumping station and storage reservoir. Details of the out-fall force main. Typical section of roads around pumping station.

Plate VIII.—Plan of out-fall force main. Profile of out-fall force main. Automatic air valves on force main. Diagrams showing the frequency and direction of the winds for the years 1890 to 1896, inclusive.

Plate IX.—Details of pumping station; plans, elevations and sections. Plate X.—Elevations of pumping station. Elevation and section of main cornice.

Plate XI.—Plan and sections of storage reservoir. Details of gates in screen house.

Plate XII.—Details of screen house. Plans, elevations and sections. Details of tide valve, hoisting apparatus and screens.

Plate XIII.—Typical sections of sewers; junctions of house sewers with main sewers; detail of wrong way to lay sewer pipes.

Plate XIV.—Details of drop manholes, sewer junctions and shallow manholes.

Plate XV.—Junction of main sewers at the pumping station. Flushing gate at junction of Punchbowl street and Beach road.

Plate XVI.—Details of manhole with hand flushing gate. Sections of Rhoads-Williams and Miller automatic flush tanks. Sections of 5,000-gallon flush tank. Flushing gate at intersection of Fort and Queen streets.

Plate XVII.—Details of manhole covers, hand flushing gate, manhole steps, and trip flushing gate for 24-inch sewer.

Plate XVIII.—Manner of joining open drain with culverts under King and South streets. Out-fall for drain on Richards street. Junction of circular drain, with open drain at Berea street.

Plate XIX.—Details of street surface water inlet. Details of catch basin. Typical methods of joining street inlets and catch basins with drains. Curve and manhole on drain, showing junction of pipes from street inlet.

Plate XX.—Drainage of a dispensary. Drainage of a typical 2-story dwelling-house.

Plate XXI.—Drainage of a store building. Section of syphon education urinal. Section of "Em-Eas" Parsons water-closet. Plan and sections of water-closet for a school.

The sewerage plans contemplate that all the waste stuff go by gravity to a well on the shore line in Kakaako, near the rifle range and that pumping be from this well to deep sea.

The main sewer line from the sea line mauka are:

For all of Punahou—Through the Kakaako swamps to Queen, to South, to King, to Punahou street, to Berea, to Alexander, to Bingham, to Metcalf.

Along the Beach road and on new Allen street to the new market, Richards to Halekuanwila, to Fort, to Queen, to King street bridge; Branching (a) to Palama (b) up River street to the extension of Kukui, thence to Nuuanu and up Nuuanu.

From the corner of Fort and Queen up Fort.

From Allen street up Punchbowl to Berea.

From Halekuanwila and Alakea up Alakea and Emma.

Bereania street output down town

along with the Japan sea sewage goes into the River and Queen street main. In fact sewerage from all of the business port of town goes into the River and Queen street main.

The tributary or connecting lines to the main lines are called in the report laterals. These are so directed from different parts of the city that full advantage is taken of natural grades, everything reaching the well in Kakaako by gravity.

The drainage system is shown in the drawings with blue ink, red lines being used for the sewerage mains and laterals.

These are the drainage routes: Discharging into the harbor at the Pacific Mail wharf line No. 1 runs up Richards, over to Halekuanwila, to Alakea and up Alakea.

No 2 discharges at the boat landing and runs back to Queen, to Fort and up Fort. It is proposed also to have lines for Nuuanu and Maunakea streets. Open ditch relief includes the present old trench from Kakaako swamps through Kawaiaha block to Punchbowl and up Punchbowl with a branch up Alapai.

This system is called surface drainage and disposes readily of rain water through pipes laid "shallow." It is known now that this is cheaper and better than using the sewer pipes or clinging to the old plan of open ditches.

The estimates by Mr. Hering are in sections and are very complete. For the two systems of sewerage and drainage the Legislature will be asked for about \$250,000. Engineer Dodge is now preparing plans for the work that it is proposed to undertake during the coming summer.

Following are some interesting notes from the report of Mr. Hering:

The population for which the present design has been computed is 50,000 people. An increase would require additional sewers on other streets and extensions at the pumping station, but not a remodeling of any of the sewers now proposed.

The question of utilizing sewage was formerly thought to be of considerable importance for economical reasons. At the present time the utilization in most cases is known to be a matter of considerable expense, its water value when used for irrigation.

A common method of disposal in England is to precipitate the suspended organic matter by the addition of certain chemicals. This expedient allows the clarified sewage to be discharged into a running stream, or large body of water, without causing the objection that would result from the discharge of raw sewage. Precipitation, however, when adapted to the needs of your city, requires so large an expense that it cannot be recommended. Moreover, unless the works are conducted with great care, the offensive odors that may then arise.

The only proper method and the least expensive one for the disposing of the sewage of Honolulu is by a discharge into the ocean at such a point and under such conditions that a thorough dilution may be obtained.

This method has been practiced in many large cities, and where the conditions are proper and the works are suitably designed, complete satisfaction has been given in every case.

The City of New York discharges its sewage into the adjoining water courses, and no evidence remains of it. The City of Boston discharges its sewage into the harbor, with the out-going tide, and it disappears completely from sight after running out to sea a short distance.

After locating the point of disposal it becomes necessary to deliver the sewage to it in the most economical manner. The topography of the city largely influences the arrangement and alignment of the system. Inasmuch as it will be necessary to pump all of the sewage, in order to deliver it to the recommended outfall, the best site for a pumping station had to be determined. Your City Engineer, Mr. F. S. Dodge, assisted me in selecting the particular locality indicated on the plan. It proves to be the most economical location, besides being out of the way of the improved sections of the city.

The minimum depth of the sewers below the street surface has been assumed at 3½ feet. This was done to permit of the construction of flush tanks, as well as of the proper joining of the house pipes with the sewers. It is otherwise often not practicable to give the house pipes a sufficient slope. These should have a fall of at least one-fourth of an inch to the foot.

In the business districts, and particularly where cellars are customary and must be drained, the sewers should be placed from 8 to 10 feet deep. In suburban districts where cellar drainage is not generally demanded, such a depth is, of course, not necessary.

The amount of sewage per capita is usually assumed as being equal to that of the water supply. I have estimated it at 60 gallons per head per day. Half of this quantity is supposed to reach the sewers in six hours, and an amount, equal to 10 per cent of this quantity, is added for ground-water. With these quantities the sewers are assumed to run half full.

The full benefit of a sewerage system can be experienced only when also that portion of it which extends into the houses and up to the various sewage receptacles is properly designed and constructed. In fact, so far as the propagation of disease is concerned, the latter is even more important than the public portion of the system, because it brings any possible danger much nearer to the individual.

As the design and construction of house sewerage is in the hands of the property owners, municipal control of it is limited to a simple approval of the work, based on general regulations which should be adopted by the city. Such regulations are now being put in force in many cities, and in every case with great advantage to the community.

ON SEWERAGE COST.
Engineer Dodge Makes Plain the Estimate Figures.

January 8, 1893.

Editor Pacific Commercial Advertiser.
Dear Sir:—So many statements have been made in regard to the cost of the sewerage system proposed by Mr. Hering, that it seems best to give additional

quotations from his report, and correct certain misstatements.

From his summary, I quote the following estimates:

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Pumping Station | \$ 84,823 |
| Outfall force main | \$ 9,758 |
| Main Sewers | 101,009 |
| | \$175,595 |
| Contingencies, etc., 15 per cent | \$ 26,339 |
| Main Sewerage Total | \$201,934 |

In addition to this, his plans and estimates show the following very necessary lateral sewers, reaching all sections of the city, and connecting with the above mentioned mains:

| | |
|---|-----------|
| 2.3 miles 6 inch sewers at a cost of \$6,000 per mile | \$ 17,780 |
| 26.4 miles 8 inch sewers at \$7,400 | 195,260 |
| Total for Laterals | \$217,140 |

Including the necessary manholes, flush tanks, and house branches to the curb line.

SUMMARY.

| | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| Mains, etc. | \$201,934 |
| Laterals | 217,140 |
| Sewerage | \$419,074 |
| Street Drainage | 59,526 |
| Total | \$478,600 |

As far as I know, the Government has found no error in the sewerage plans. The plans, estimates, and specifications are very full and complete and worthy of careful consideration.

Yours very truly,

FRANK S. DODGE.

(What the Advertiser said about cost was that the Legislature would be asked for \$250,000 to carry on work in 1893-9).

Local Showers.

It is rather a peculiar fact that while Honolulu and, in fact, nearly every other place on this island, has been so well supplied with rain for the past week, there has been none to speak of at Waea. The nearest it came to a rain was a very light drizzle of a very few minutes on Saturday morning.

Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

Art Goods AND Artists' Supplies.

King Bros.' Art Store.

110 HOTEL ST.

Waltham Watch Club

—No. 5—

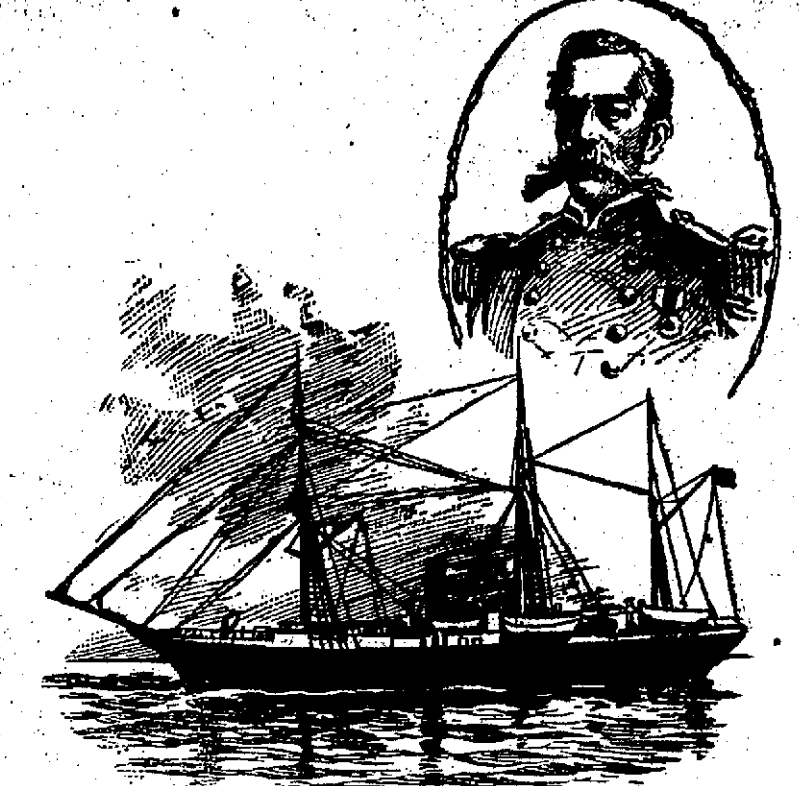
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\$1.00 Per Week!

F. J. KRUGER,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER.

Fort Street. Honolulu.



CAPTAIN FRANK TUTTLE AND THE BEAR.
Captain Tuttle is in charge of the government expedition designed to rescue the seven American and one Norwegian whaling ships imprisoned in the ice off Point Barrow. About 265 men are in peril.

Try Our New Cane Knife. THE BRACED.

In Lightness and strength not surpassed by any other brand in the market.



Planters' Hoes!

Of Both English And American Make.

Bar Iron, Caustic Soda, Anvils, Bag Twine, Belting,

Sheet Brass, Zinc, Lead; Galvanized Buckets. Differential Pulleys, Coil Chain, Fence Wire, Window Glass, Paints and Oils.

CASTLE & COOKE LTD.
IMPORTERS
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We Don't Want Your Money!

Your Promise to Pay
A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.

BUY A SEWING MACHINE

On the Instalment Plan. We are Sole Agents for the two Best Makes, viz:

"WHEELER & WILSON" AND THE "DOMESTIC."

Both of which we guarantee.

All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine Parts kept in stock or imported to order.

Honolulu.

L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

For Dairy men.

Do your cows propose to kick the bucket this year? If so you want a good strong one for them to kick, and we have just the article. It is better made, heavier, stronger, and costs more than the common bucket known to the trade, and it will outlast same a good many times. It is far cheaper in the end, not only for Dairy men but for Mills, Ranches, Stables and any other place where a strong, galvanized iron bucket is wanted.

Try one and you will use no other.

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

A NICE LINE OF Handsome Parlor Furniture Now in Stock.

ALSO Bed-Room Suites

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING & BETHEL STS.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Flows, Railways and Hoists; also, furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 30 miles.

Electric Power being used, saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandlers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also, attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

Pacific Well Boring Co. (LIMITED.)

PLANTATION AND LAND OWNERS, MERCHANTS and others who contemplate boring wells, will serve their own interests by consulting the above Company.

Estimates furnished. Charges strictly moderate. Faithful work, guaranteed. Tel. 665. P. O. Box 474.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY.....JANUARY 11, 1893

THE PRESIDENT'S MISSION.

We wish President Dole a most happy voyage. He will have the experience of a life time, during the next 60 days. On his voyage to the Coast, under Dr. Day's care, he will toughen his right hand and its skin, so that it may endure the million or two of hand shakes that are in store for him along the trans-continental line. The extract of native grown canaigre is good for the purpose. He will enjoy the trip, and on his return, will be able to give his fellow citizens here, some reliable information about the curious people who inhabit the continent, and are seriously intending to occupy these Islands. We hope that he will not return without bringing with him a live eagle, the sight of which will raise the spirits of expatriated Americans.

So far as President Dole goes upon a political mission, little need now be said. What the American view of it will be, and it has some importance, will develop quickly. We cannot discover that our friends in Washington, and they are many and able, have requested the mission. Perhaps they are not "alive" to its importance. The President cannot go on any political mission, however, because he has only a very limited power, and so far as the treaty is concerned, he and his Administration, have exhausted their powers. The act of ratification is complete. The negotiation is ended.

We hear that those who urge the mission, believe that President Dole's presence will create a sentiment in favor of ratification. Indeed, we hope it will. But "sentiment" is a queer affair in the States, as the Cubans have found it. But the sentiment of territorial aggrandizement is at work, and no one can measure its force.

Should the ratification of the treaty be temporarily delayed, owing to political differences in other matters in Washington, the presence of Mr. Dole may be of the greatest value, in determining the course to be pursued. It may be a troublesome matter in all directions.

If ratification takes place, President Dole, on the steps of the Capitol, may hand over to President McKinley, the keys of the Republic, done up in ribbons, and create the scene for another picture in the Rotunda.

Earnest believers in annexation may hold decided and very different opinions regarding the wisdom or policy of President Dole's visit to the States. But they are one in the hope that it will aid in advancing the cause. The hour for disputing about it is closed. Political moves, like those in war, are subject to strange contingencies. At the great battle of Chancellorsville, during the American civil war, Stonewall Jackson plunged into the wilderness, on a blind march. While feeling his way, he came suddenly upon an unknown road, which led to the flank of the Federal army. He followed it, struck Hooker on the right flank, doubled him up, and won a great battle. Perhaps President Dole, while wandering in the wilderness of American politics, may find a road to the flanks of the opposition, double them up and score a victory.

THE AMERICAN PAPERS

An analysis of the several hundred opinions of newspapers in the States, shows that since the meeting of Congress, much inter-

est has been taken in the subject of annexation. The discussion is largely sentimental or flippant, jingo or anti-jingo. There is a surprising lack of close, thorough investigation. One side says: "Take the Islands and keep out foreign nations." The other side says: "It will weaken the nation to take the Islands, and they are in the possession of pirates and speculators."

The able discussion of the question by Prof. James Bryce of England, in the Forum, has attracted marked attention. The St. Paul Pioneer Press, for instance, calmly, and with great force, criticises his views, which are opposed to annexation. There is no slashing, intemperate writing in the Pioneer Press, but a judicial balancing of the arguments, with the conclusion that annexation is, on the whole desirable. The great mass of voters in the Eastern States are rather disturbed about the future of the nation, owing to the disclosures of the last election. Unnecessarily so, probably, but quite enough to make them somewhat nervous about any new departure in territorial policy. But, we detect, a growing opinion, that even if annexation is not the wisest thing to do, it is not such a dreadful affair.

There is also considerable debate over the question of the proper government of Hawaii, in the event of annexation. It is most interesting to note the force of national habit, the inclination not to make new departures, unless necessary, because they involve a change in the old ideas of self-government. There are a few and well considered articles on the subject of a Colonial policy. But the editors have their hands full of a hundred matters, in which the people are directly interested, and have little time for exhaustive study.

One of the most thoughtful articles is in the Indianapolis Sentinel, on the status of the natives and the Asiatics, in the event of annexation. The law on the subject is cited, and the conclusion is reached that all persons residing on the Islands, irrespective of nationality, will be free to move over to the continent, if they choose to do so, in the event of annexation, on the ground that the Federal Courts hold that no person, whether citizen or not, can be restrained of his liberty, unless for crime.

The case of the native Nian (4 L. R. A.) is cited. He applied for naturalization in Utah, and was refused on the ground that the statute permitted only "whites, Africans and descendants of Africans" to be naturalized.

But Congress may at any time repeal a statute, and naturalize the natives by a single act.

CANAIGRE.

In February, 1894, the Advertiser called attention to the possible value of canaigre, as a source of tanning material. The farmers on the Southern belt of American States, as usual, went quite wild over the fortunes that were to be made out of its cultivation. Commissioner Marsden, with his usual energy, imported the roots, and cultivation was begun here, on a considerable scale. It has not, so far, proved successful. The market value was over estimated, and the difficulty of preparing it for market was great. The Advertiser, from information received from persons in the State of California, suggested very conservative experiments. Mr. Allaire, in the Rural Californian, sums up the result of the experience in its cultivation. He says that the extract of canaigre is better than that of hemlock bark, and should be cheaper, but that, as the price of it has declined, there must be intelligent experimenting in the cultivation, and economy studied.

But he believes that it will become a valuable article of commerce, in time. "An experimental station here would enable its true value to be ascertained and then it would become one of our industries."

ACIDITY IN SOILS.

In another column we publish an article by Dr. Maxwell of the Hawaiian Planters' Experiment Station on the relative sensibility of plants to acidity in soils. The data were secured by Dr. Maxwell by adding different percentages of citric acid to soils in which 17 different kinds of seeds were planted. The growth of the plants was then noted. The article is valuable to agriculturists in these Islands. Too great stress cannot be laid on the utility of this and kindred articles on the results of experiments pertaining directly to local conditions. With the exception of the growth of sugar and coffee very little is known of the use to which the soil in the Islands can be put with success. Given conditions and a prescribed treatment furnish the producer with positive data on which to work.

The article by Dr. Maxwell has recently been published in two well known foreign scientific magazines. It is to be regretted that the author cannot be induced to furnish articles more frequently. The Gazette experiences considerable difficulty in getting him to talk for publication.

THE MARSHAL AND THE TREE.

The Star is bound to tell that Vineyard street tree. As it cannot "call" the tree down, and it won't blow down, it now demands, in the name of the Republic, that the Marshal do his duty and remove it. It asks in the most imperious tones: "Is or is not the Marshal going to do his duty?"

Well, what has the Marshal to do with the case any more than the mules of the tram cars have? or the Bishop of Panopolis? or Captain Cutler?

Section 341 of the Penal Code provides that the Road Supervisor shall notify any person who shall have "permitted to grow any article contrary to the provisions of Section 337, to remove the same and the person so notified shall forfeit and pay a penalty of five dollars," etc. Section 881 gives the Courts jurisdiction over all cases of "common nuisance."

If the Marshal interfered and touched the tree, he would burn his fingers. The Star, with its usual good sense is "barking up the wrong tree."

But it is really a good thing to see the Star give a deserving, popular young man, as the Marshal is, a public "wiggling." He is ambitious and faithful, and it is humiliating to parade him as a delinquent, worthy of a criminal's cell, simply because he does not do what the law tells somebody else to do. The Marshal now knows what it is to be the victim of an "unbridled and irresponsible" Press.

Perhaps the Marshal is truly filial and is willing to kiss the parental rod. The Marshal's relations to the Star are indeed delicate, but in this hour of public humiliation, while he is placed in the pillory of the Star's wrath, let him not forget that his mantle of innocence is as white as snow, and that we all know it.

THE SAILORS.

The words of that old sea dog, Captain Cutler are weighty. It is a pity that philanthropists, as a rule, make up the facts to suit their theories, instead of letting the facts make out their own theories. The few men who have been successful in influencing Jack's moral nature, have preached little to him. These few men have had a deep insight into human nature, and have taken it as they found it. The most eloquent sermon on religion is the silent sermon, the sermon of the deed and not the creed. It never failed to reach Jack.

On our table, for some days, has been the valuable suggestion of Collector McStocker that a "respectable free and easy" be attached to the Sailor's Home; that the singers, dancers and eloquentists among them be encouraged, in fine that Jack be treated as he is and not as he ought to be. The immense value of the Y. M.

C. A. is that it treats young men, not as imaginary creatures, created by unworlly old theologians, but as they are actually in the flesh.

Jack, often degraded, but with the elements of better things in him, responds to kind words, but he needs above all things a better environment, suitable to his own tastes, a place where he can get his own amusement, and not other people's amusement.

One may as well preach God to the whirlwinds as to preach Him to men who live in fore-castle stinks, and only see vengeance and cruelty and misery in His reign. When Jack finds himself in the nasty and fetid quarters of a vessel, owned by God-fearing men, it is useless to tell him that he is put there for some "great," wise and inscrutable purpose." His reason cannot work it out. But he does understand the Divinity that treats him just as he is, through the hands of kind men and women, working on the lines of his own limited education, and almost perverted nature.

PRISONERS AS FARMERS.

The man who put into the platform of the American Union Party, the plank, recommending the employment of the prisoners on a farm, deserves great praise.

The State of South Carolina employs her prisoners in this way, with profit to the State, and with great benefit to the prisoners themselves. The convicts of Mississippi, employed on the State farming lands returned a profit of \$40,000 to the State last year. Eight thousand acres of land, in addition have been recently purchased, and much more has been leased. On this land its 900 convicts are working, under human treatment, and with excellent results.

It has taken many centuries to find out that the closer mankind come to an intelligent and brainy use of the soil, the nearer they come to the conditions of a wholesome life. This was General Washington's opinion, a hundred years ago. The image of that great man is profoundly worshipped, but little respect is paid to his opinions.

If we will make high-grade farmers of our prisoners, it may happen in a hundred years, that the aristocratic yeomanry of these Islands will date their beginnings from the time when their ancestors were prisoners on the Honolulu "reef" and were educated in the prisoner's agricultural schools.

A QUEER VISION.

"The son of the Duke of Connaught is now the fag at the great English school in Eaton of young Astor, the son of the New York Astor, who now resides in England."

General Washington, on the day following the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Va., on the 19th day of October, 1781, invited the defeated British commander to dine with him. After a sumptuous dinner on Hampton bar oysters, Pocumoke back terrapins and Harvre de Grasse canvass backs, with a liberal consumption of Old Virginia rye, the two great commanders became confidential.

"My Lord," said Washington, "I had a dream last night, after I had taken your sword to bed with me, so that it could not be stolen. I saw a rich American living in your city of London. I saw his boy put into one of your schools. I saw the son of a Royal Duke, and the grandson of a Queen and Empress, led to that American youth, and installed as his fag, his servant. I saw the Royal youth fetching beer, carrying packages, brushing the clothes, blackening the boots of that Yankee, and doing all of these menial services which the British constitution and immemorial usage requires a fag to do. I saw the Royal parents, and an Empress grandmother approving of it. Yes sir, approving of this homage. My Lord is this nothing but a dream?"

To him Lord Cornwallis replied: "General, if it is a true dream, if it forecast should ever happen, I am indeed humiliated. You have taken my sword, take my coat, my boots and shirt. Did I cross the ocean to surrender to a nation, that will send in

the future an audacious youth to dominate English aristocrats?"

General Washington replied: "My Lord, in the near future I shall be President of a new nation. I shall in my message to its legislative body, warn them against entangling alliance with foreign Governments. Unless forbidden by Mrs. Washington I shall warn them, now that I have had this vision, against foreign matrimonial alliances which may undo the work of these last eight years. Who will live to put the brakes on the wheels of history?"

The two commanders, arm in arm, walked silently to the side board of the Nelson house. What indeed had they fought for? And, then, in terror, in sorrow, at the strange and unseemly picture cast by the dream, they walked arm in arm, to the bluffs of the York river, repeating together in despondency: "A common destiny, a common language, a common Shakespeare, a Royal fag at the end of the line carrying beer to a Yankee boy."

And the vision came to pass.

As an example of misinformation which obtains in some sections of the United States regarding Hawaiian affairs and Hawaiian geography, we publish the following extract from the Nashville American: "When we take in the Hawaiian Islands we will have to train American mouths to the mushy pronunciation of our new dependencies. There are six in all, named as follows: Oahu, Kauai, Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Hawaii, the last named being about as large as the other five combined, and the one on which the city of Honolulu is located."

HOW THEY STAND

Attitude of Some Papers on Annexation.

Liberal Discussion in the United States—List Made Up From Newspaper Clippings.

The publication, below, of the names of some newspapers, favorable or opposed to annexation, is not intended to be a complete list. Readers will at once, of their own knowledge, see that many papers have been omitted. A batch of editorial notes, sent to us by a Clipping Bureau, has been analyzed and the result indicates nothing more than that the annexation question is being discussed in the States. While 127 names are given, 75 annexation and 52 anti-annexation, it must be remembered that in New York State alone there are 183 daily papers, in Pennsylvania 201, and in the whole United States over 2,500 dailies and 20,000 newspapers altogether are published. A satisfactory list can only be made up by referring to each paper. To do this is impracticable. If the list of anti-annexation papers made up by the S. F. Call were added the number of opposition papers would be largely increased. The list is simply made up from clippings received at the Advertiser office. The California papers have been generally omitted, as have also papers that expressed no opinion in the clippings received in this one batch.

Among those papers that have arrayed themselves on the side of annexation are the Auburn, Cal., Argus, Waverly, N. Y., Advocate, Baltimore American, Toledo Blade, Baltimore Commercial, Toledo, O., Commercial, San Francisco Chronicle, San Francisco Commercial News, Spokane, Wash., Chronicle, San Jose Democrat, St. Paul Dispatch, Hood's Falls, N. Y., Democrat, Prov., Utah, Enquirer, N. Y., Francisco Examiner, Colusa, Cal., San Francisco Examiner, Colusa, Cal., Gazette, Trenton, N. Y., Gazette, Hay, erhill, Mass., Gazette, Grand Rapids, Mich., Herald, San Jose Herald, Auburn, N. Y., Independent, Mobile, Alabama, Item, Chicago Inter-Ocean, Ureka, Cal., Journal, Jersey City, N. J., Journal, New York Journal, N. Y., Journal, Superior, Wis., Leader, Cleveland Leader, Leadville, Colo., Miner, New York Mail and Express, Catskill, N. Y., Mail, Lancaster, Pa., News, Wilmington, Del., News, Champaign, Ill., News, Alturas, Cal., New Era, Salt Lake City News, Bangor, Me., News, Providence, R. I., News, Camden, N. J., Post, Syracuse, N. Y., Post, San Andreas, Cal., Prospect, Oakland Press, New York Press, Meriden, Ct., Record, Los Angeles Record, Columbus, S. C., Register, Birmingham, N. Y., Republican, Denver Republican, Greensburg, Ind., Review, Haywards, Cal., Review, Sacramento, Cal., Record Union, Wilkesbarre, Pa., Record, Syracuse, N. Y., Standard, Wilmington, N. C., Star, Washington Star, Brooklyn Standard-Union, Lackport, N. Y., Sun, New York Sun, San Diego Sun, Boise Statesman, Scranton, Pa., Truth, Chicago Times-Herald, Nashua, N. H., Telegraph, Chicago Tribune, Minneapolis Times, Salt Lake Tribune, Minneapolis Tribune, Washington Times, Springfield, Mass., Union, Reynoldsville, Pa., Volunteer, Boston Journal, Johnstown, N. Y., Republican.

Included in the anti-annexation list are the Albany, N. Y., Argus, Greensburg, Pa., Argus, Omaha Bee, Woonsocket, R. I., Call, Lowell, Mass., Citizen, Augusta, Ga., Chronicle, Brooklyn Citizen, Jacksonville, Ill., Courier, Kenton Ohio, Democrat, Buffalo Express, Wilmington, Del., Every Evening, Detroit Free Press, St. Paul Globe, Terra Haute Gazette, Newport, R. I., Herald, St. Joseph, Mo., Herald, Erie, Penn., Herald, Boston Herald, New Haven, Ct., Journal and Courier, Binghamton, N. Y., Leader, Pittsburg

Leader, Stockton, Cal., Mail, Indianapolis News, Lynchburg, Va., News, Charleston, S. C., News and Courier, New York News, Columbia, Pa., News, New York Outlook, Utica Observer, Philadelphia Public Ledger, New York Post, Rochester, N. Y., Post Express, Pittsburg Post, Springfield, Ill., Register, Mobile, Ala., Register, Harlem, N. Y., Reporter, Brattleboro, Vt., Reformer, Washington, D. C., Sentinel, Indianapolis Sentinel, Worcester, Mass., Telegram, New York Times, Altoona, Pa., Tribune, Trenton, N. J., True American, New London, Ct., Telegraph, Louisville, Ky., Times, Los Angeles Times, Nevada City, Cal., Transcript, Scranton, Pa., Times, Rochester Times, Manchester, N. H., Union, San Diego Union, Rochester, N. Y., Union Advertiser, Baltimore World, N. Y. World.

Poverty and Crime.

A Japanese vernacular paper states that the poor upon whom the high price of rice in Echigo province is telling severely are rapidly turning beggars, thieves and robbers, and are wandering into the neighboring provinces. In Aomori prefecture, some 150 families are unable to pay the local house tax. In Ehime prefecture, the officials in various offices disposed with the usual banquet at the close of the year.

His Sixtieth Birthday.

Chief Justice Judd passed the 60th milestone in his life Friday. Many were the congratulatory messages received by word of mouth and over the telephone. In the evening a number of friends were present at dinner. The Chief Justice was awakened in the morning by music and arose to find that the band had not forgotten the event. He thanked them kindly for the honor conferred upon him.

Very Cold Weather

Word came down from Kau on the Mauna Loa yesterday to the effect that the temperature had fallen to 83 degrees at Ohaleka, a place on the slopes of Mauna Loa and 3,800 feet above the level of the sea. This is the lowest the thermometer has registered at that place for over 10 years. The ground was literally covered with a heavy frost.

Dismissed the Appeal.

The Supreme Court dismissed the appeal of J. R. Wilson, garnishee in J. G. Serrao vs. Jose G. Romas and employer of the defendant. Judgment was found in the District Court of Hilo for the plaintiff and the garnishee admitted that he owed the defendant \$5 as wages. He appealed on the ground that the Civil Code exempted the wages in question.

Was Saluted.

The two American warships in port would not allow President Dole to sail away from the Islands without doing him honors. There were five ruffles of the drum from the Baltimore, while the flagship band played "Hawaii Pono!" The sides of both the Baltimore and Bennington were manned.

A Last Plea.

Kapea and Kalo, under sentence of death for the murder of Dr. Smith of Kauai were before the Supreme Court yesterday. Their attorney, A. G. M. Robertson was arguing on the exceptions taken to Judge Perry's decision in the Circuit Court.

The Sharpshooters Company will on Saturday next have a match shoot for the annual dinner.

Facts About Health

It is Easy to Keep Well If We Know How

Some of the Conditions Necessary to Perfect Health.

The importance of maintaining good health is easily understood, and it is really a simple matter if we take a correct view of the conditions required. In perfect health the stomach promptly digests food, and thus prepares nourishment. The blood is employed to carry this nourishment to the organs, nerves, muscles and tissues which need it. The first great essential for good health, therefore, is pure, rich blood. Now it is certainly a fact that no medicine has such

A Record of Cures
as Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is literally true that there are hundreds of people alive and well today who would have been in their graves had they not taken Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is depended upon as a family medicine and general regulator of the system by tens of thousands of people. This is because Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure. This is the secret of its great success. Keep your system in good health by keeping your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which absolutely cures when other medicines fail.

"I had pimples on my face and a large boil on one hand. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and after using three bottles I was cured." J. W. JOHNSON, 3 South Broderick St., San Francisco, Cal.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by druggists. \$1.41 for \$5.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Trouble, take care, easy to operate.
HOBSON DRUG COMPANY,
Wholesale Agents.

IS HARD AT WORK

Gilbert Island Labors of Rev.
Louis Mitchell.

LEFT HERE IN THE "STAR"

Describes Religious and Social Conditions in the Group—A Hawaiian Minister Warmly Welcomed.

Rev. Louis Mitchell, the missionary of the Hawaiian Board, who returned to the Gilbert Islands on the last voyage of the Morning Star, has written an interesting account of his arrival, and the beginning of his missionary labors.

It took the Star 17 days to reach Tapiteua, the southernmost island in the group under the care of the Hawaiian Board. There a consultation was held with the two Hawaiian missionaries, Paalua and Kaala, and it was decided that Rev. Mr. Mitchell should begin work on Apalang, and remain there until the Star returned from its Western trip. Then he is to return to Tapiteua, and take up the work there, so as to allow Rev. Mr. Kaala and his family to return to Hawaii for a year's furlough.

August 16, at 5 a. m., the Star left Tapiteua to come North through the group, leaving supplies for the other Hawaiian missionaries. The Star reached Malana at 9 p. m. the next day. The next morning, the ship's boat landed Mr. Mitchell at Cape Bikara, where he met Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Mahihihila.

The British Commissioner has prohibited night dances and the accompanying orgies. Houses were being built in accordance with sanitary rules. Roads were constructed the whole length of the island. Wharves were built for ship's boats to land freight and passengers. Parents were obliged to send their children to school, either the Government school, or the Mission school. There was more than 80 children in the Mission school. The church work had been weakened by the former Commissioner countenancing dancing. The Mission school children also attended Sunday school. The school teacher went on board the Star, with his wife, who was once a pupil in Miss Hoppin's school on Kusaie. They were very anxious to see the new hymn book for the Gilbert Islands, with the music as well as the words, prepared by Dr. and Mrs. Bingham. The whole afternoon was spent in singing, and thirty books left with Tebara. As they left the vessel, they sang "Ti a ka bo," "Till we meet again."

Leaving Malana at 11 p. m., the Star reached Apalang, August 19, at 10 a. m. The people were glad to welcome Mr. Mitchell, though his stay was to be for only a few months, yet some were sorry that he had not brought his wife too, who once lived on that island, the daughter of a Hawaiian missionary, who in one of his tours to a neighboring island, had been lost at sea. The King received him cordially, and the fifty hymn books allotted to the island were soon sold.

The next day, Saturday, Mr. Mitchell invited the deacon of the church and about ten others to accompany him to the district, "Etan te Aha," on the north side of the island. A meeting was held in a cocoanut grove and largely attended by people, whom the company invited to go to meeting with them. Some church members confessed their unfaithfulness and took up anew the duties of the Christian life. Three, who had never before been interested in Christian truth, expressed their desire to become followers of Christ.

On Sunday, the church was filled. The next day, the party went to a village on the south side, about six miles off, and held a grove meeting. Seven former church members desired to be taken back, and four heathen expressed their desire to be Christians. The remainder of the week, Mr. Mitchell spent in visiting from house to house, and in urging the children to attend school. Most of the children had no clothes, except the pa-u. When the King was urged to enforce the law of the British Commissioner against nudity, he said that the people had no money; all the saleable cocoanuts had to go to pay off the people's indebtedness. He thought the debt would be all paid off by this season's crop of nuts, and then there would be money to buy clothing. Te Kaure, who used to be Dr. Bingham's assistant in superintendent of the Sunday school, and doing good work, and is greatly helped by his daughter, Esther Te Kau'ili, the wife of the King. She was once a pupil in Kawaiahae Seminary.

September 10, Mr. Mitchell with eight others, went in a canoe to Cafe Te Kawewe at the south point of the island. After visiting the homes of the people, a public meeting was held, and backsliders asked to be restored. On Sunday two meetings were held, one at Te Kawewe, and the other at a village called Barekara. Very few Christians were found at that place. One unfaithful church member asked forgiveness and restoration. Four heathen men asked to be counted among the seekers after Jesus.

The next morning as Mr. Mitchell was getting his bundles together to return, two girls, nearly grown to womanhood, came and whispered to him "we want to go with you people and

to learn how to read the Bible; but we have no clothing." Mr. Mitchell was sorry for them, yet glad that they felt so desirous of instruction. He promised to furnish them with what they wanted so eagerly, and they were supplied with books as well as clothes. Two other districts were visited on the return journey and meetings held. Mr. Mitchell hopes to have meetings regularly in all these places.

A CONSERVATORY.

Work That Contributes to the Beauty of Honolulu.

Jos. Marsden has disposed of nearly all of the seeds of Monterey cypress he lately received and will secure another invoice without delay.

W. M. Giffard has supplied a number of his friends with a choice dwarf palm he lately imported.

During the year 1897 there were distributed to residents of Honolulu and throughout the Islands, 29,000 plants from the Government Nursery on King street. This is far in advance of any previous year's work. The fact that plants may be secured there without cost has resulted in making Honolulu simply one extensive conservatory. In this respect the town is the surprise and marvel of all visitors from all quarters of the globe.

MADE MERRY.

Score of Diners Have Fun Over an Old Score.

Twenty of the men who became mixed up with the 1895 revolution to the extent of being imprisoned, had a dinner at Sans Souci, Sunday night. The guests of honor were Paul Newman and Horace Wright, they being the favored of the merry score. This was the menu:

Anniversary banquet given by George Lycurgus at Sans Souci, Honolulu, to the Patient Claimants, on the 9th of January, 1898.

In ninety-five enjoyed through hate, We greet each other in ninety-eight. Hall boys, hall, out of jail.

Cocktails—a la Police Spy. Relish—Caviar, Radishes, etc., a la Arrest. Sherry. Fish—Mullet, a la handcuff. Sauce, twile, Haut Sauterne. Entree—Chicken, a la prison fare; Mismooey Peas; Flette of Beef, a la dark cell; Champignons, a la bucket. Claret. Roast—Pig a la Bastille, Low Apple Sauce, Pommer. Desert—Plum Pudding, a la Court Martial; Cheese it, a la Annexation; Black Coffee, a la Anglaise; Pousse Cafe, a la Claims.

On Account of Health.

Col. J. H. Fisher, commander of the First Regiment, N. G. H. and a partner in Bishop & Co., bankers, left for the Coast by the Peru. Colonel Fisher goes solely on account of his bad health and will return by the Australia which leaves here this week. The military man and banker has been troubled with malaria for some time. Colonel Fisher is well acquainted in San Francisco, having been born in that city. It was there that he entered upon his career as a business man and soldier. While resting and recuperating he will no doubt find time to accomplish some work on behalf of annexation.

Lost a Mate.

Two Japanese came up from Heela yesterday morning and calling upon Captain Parker at the police station, explained that a week ago Monday, they, in company with another Japanese had gone out fishing. The weather was rough and their canoe was capsized. They were separated and one man failed to get to shore. After waiting a week, they had come to town for the purpose of asking permission to bury the man's clothing, according to the custom of their country. This was readily granted and the men proceeded on their way back to Heela.

Captured Sixty Tins

"Jack" McVeigh made a fine haul of opium yesterday. There were only a few Chinese passengers by the Peru, but they had valuable baggage. This was gone over in detail. Two trunks with false bottoms were found. The hidden compartments were loaded. In one trunk was found 38 tins of the contraband and in the other 22. The owners of the opium were arrested.

Going to Brooklyn.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith of Keala, Kauai, arrived on the W. G. Hall on Sunday. They will leave on the Australia and will proceed direct to Brooklyn, N. Y., Mr. Smith's old home. He has accepted a position there and is hurrying on to get into the harness as soon as possible.

Persons who are troubled with indigestion will be interested in the experience of Wm. H. Penn, chief clerk in the railway mail service at Des Moines, Iowa, who writes: "It gives me pleasure to testify to the merits of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For two years I have suffered from indigestion, and am subject to frequent severe attacks of pain in the stomach and bowels. One or two doses of this remedy never fails to give perfect relief. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands."

RAW IS GOING UP

Careful Review of Market for Centrifugals.

Increasing Vigor in Strength—Receipts and Sales—Shortage in Brazil—Improvement Assured.

(Willett & Gray Statistician.)

The strength in the raw market noted last week continued with increasing vigor during the week under review, and all the holders of centrifugals who were willing to sell at an advance of 1-16c. per lb. found ready takers, and, at the close, 4c. for 96 degrees test is still offered, while there are no sellers except at a further advance. Inasmuch as the European markets advanced quite as rapidly as ours, the same old difference in parity of 1/4c. per lb. continues, and it is somewhat difficult to see exactly in what way the two markets are to reach a level. Should American refiners appear in the European markets for beet sugars, as they must eventually do, it would no doubt give a further rapid stimulus to those markets. In the meantime the supplies of sugar in importers' hands are steadily decreasing, and it is difficult to see where the loss of stock is to be recovered. The receipts this week have been only 1,358 tons, which has caused a reduction of 28,642 tons in stock for this week. It is also becoming evident that some of the cane producing countries will not have the amount of sugars this year which they had last year. This is particularly true of Brazil, which will produce about 20 per cent. less sugar than last year and, thus far, nearly the entire amount produced has gone to European markets which have paid 1/4c. above our parity. This crop will come to an end early next year. Much the same conditions exist in Demerara and, inasmuch as we received about 700,000 tons beet sugars from Europe last season, it is evident that sooner or later our refiners must enter the foreign markets, but this need not be until some time in 1898. It should also be noted that the European markets are advancing, independent of any demand from America, which is an indication that the supplies of sugar in Europe are not so excessive as they might be, but are sufficiently limited to warrant a further advance under favorable conditions. Taken altogether, the sugar situation is one of great strength, leading to the opinion that a gradual improvement in prices must continue throughout the present campaign to next October.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The Peru brought very little news of importance of Oriental affairs. It was so rough at Laupahoehoe that the Kinan was unable to make a landing and found it necessary to go right on to her other ports.

The American barkentine Geo. C. Perkins, Maas master, arrived in port Saturday morning after a very rough trip from Lady Elliot Island in the South Pacific with a cargo of guano consigned to Theo. H. Davies & Co.

The Mauna Loa hauled alongside from Maui and Hawaii ports at about 1.30 p. m. Friday. The following report was made by Purser Matthews: "Kau cleaned out. Very rough weather there. At Honokaa the rainfall was 6 inches in two days. The Nbeau was loading sugar at Lahaina. She had on 1,400 bags and will bring 4,000 to Honolulu."

The American bark Edward May, C. A. Johnson master, arrived in port Friday morning, about 183 days from New York with a cargo of general merchandise for C. Brewer & Co. While rounding Cape Horn very rough weather was met with and during one of the gales a sailor broke his arm. The Edward May is now at the Nuuanu street wharf.

The American schooner Spokane, J. Jamison master, arrived in port yesterday morning, 27 days from Port Townsend with a cargo of 1,123,621 feet of lumber for S. G. Wilder. The captain reports that the weather experienced was the very roughest he has ever met with in all of his experience. The decks were flooded with water for half the trip. The Spokane is out in the stream.

The British bark Gwinnid, R. Davies master, arrived in port Sunday morning with a cargo of 1,500 tons of general merchandise for Theo. H. Davies & Co. She left Liverpool on July 17, 1897 and Callao, November 27th. Very rough weather was met with on the way round the Horn. It took the Gwinnid six weeks to pass this dangerous point. Included in her cargo were three head of cattle. The vessel was obliged to put in at Callao to secure fresh water for the cattle as the heavy seas had found their way into the butts.

The R. M. S. Peru, Friele commander, arrived in port and hauled alongside the Pacific Mail wharf at about 4 o'clock Sunday morning from China and Japan. The first three days out from Yokohama the weather was very good, but after that and up until the time of making this port, the weather was uniformly bad. Besides several cabin passengers, there were 275 Japanese and 17 Chinamen for this port. The Peru brought 462 tons of general merchandise for this port. She took on her usual amount of coal and got away for San Francisco at about 6.15

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Copper-plate printing promptly done at the Gazette office.

C. W. Ashford is expected back in Honolulu by the return Australia.

Senator H. P. Baldwin left by the Peru for a business visit to the Coast. Jos. Marsden has learned that his frogs are standing the cold wave all right.

Geo. F. McLeod is Lieutenant-colonel commanding the First Regiment, N. G. H.

There has been very little rain at Ewa or Oahu plantations during the past week.

One or two wealthy Islanders now on the Coast are expected to bid on the Molokai ranch.

Prof. W. D. Alexander believes John R. Musick's new book on Hawaii is a work of merit.

Even if the Baltimore goes to Sweden, Admiral Miller will remain here, transferring his flag to the Olympia.

The matter of sending a delegation of natives to Washington is still held in abeyance by the Annexation Club.

Honolulu's attack of Klondike fever has subsided somewhat. Some of the spirit has taken hold on other Islands.

It is more than likely that Acting President Cooper will send the message to the Legislature next month.

Ambrose Hutchinson has retired from his official position at the Molokai settlement and is succeeded by Wm. Feary.

E. J. Kruger's Waltham watch club No. 5 is now open. A handsome gold watch for \$1 a week is the inducement to join this club.

In the Hering plans for draining the city after rains, marks are made for manholes every two hundred feet on the main streets.

It is given out as a fact that fully one-third the beer drinkers on the ships Baltimore and Bennington "swore off" on New Year's day.

An official notice states that the Minister of Foreign Affairs will act as President during the temporary absence from the country of President Dole.

To all people employing Chinese servants it might be of interest to know that Chinese New Year begins on the 21st of this month. Then it is when outside help is needed.

The brief of W. C. Peacock and Company, in their suit against the Republic to recover Customs Duty amounting to \$193.17 paid under protest, was filed with the Supreme Court yesterday, as also the demurrer of E. C. Macfarlane to the answer of the Republic in the assumpt case.

Title of the Gaspar Sylva Waiwala estate has passed to Henry Waterhouse, the consideration mentioned being \$150,000. The larger portion of this land will in time be conveyed for the purposes of the proposed new Waiwala plantation, concerning which mentioned has been made several times.

MARRIED.

LYLE-ROE—In this city, January 7, 1898, by the Rev. T. D. Garvin, Wm. L. Lyle to Eva H. Roe, both of this city.

NOT SO FAR AWAY IN CHICAGO U. S. A.

IS THE GREATEST MAIL ORDER HOUSE IN THE WORLD. MONTGOMERY WARD & COMPANY, 111 to 120, Michigan Ave. WHO ISSUE SEMI-ANNUALLY THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE GENERAL CATALOGUE AND BUYERS' GUIDE.

Containing 300 pages (24 by 11 inches), 14,000 illustrations, 45,000 dependable quotations, and a variety of SPECIAL PRICE LISTS, devoted to distinctive lines of GENERAL MERCHANDISE, viz: FURNITURE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, WAGONS and CARRIAGES, DRUGS, MEDICINES, SEWING MACHINES, ORGANS, FLATIRON, BOOTS and SHOES, CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, BOOKS, TOYS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CARPETS, DRY GOODS, WALL PAPER, and BARBERS' SUPPLIES. Any one or all of these publications will be sent postpaid upon application to dealers in foreign lands, including our "Home Book for Foreign Buyers." Send in your request, name your neighbors, friends and relatives to do so, and learn of our business methods for filling orders expeditiously at minimum prices.

Goods Guaranteed as Represented or Money Refunded.

Montgomery Ward & Co., CHICAGO, U. S. A. 111 to 120 MICHIGAN AVENUE.

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LOWEST PRICES. PROMPT SERVICE.

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Wall, Nichols Company

HONOLULU.

BY AUTHORITY.

EXECUTIVE NOTICE.

During the temporary absence of the President of the Republic, the Minister of Foreign Affairs will, by the authority of the Constitution, act as President.

HENRY E. COOPER, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Executive Building, January 10, 1898. 4812-1t 1932-1t

The Minister of Finance approves of the following list of persons to act as Deputy Assessors and Collectors for the year 1898:

OAHU.
Honolulu.....William H. Wright
Honolulu.....Alex. D. Thompson, Second Deputy
Ewa and Waianae.....Frank K. Archer
Waialua.....A. S. Mahaulu
Koolauloa.....William K. Rathburn
Koolapoeko No. 1.....William Henry
Koolapoeko No. 2.....Henry C. Adams
MAUI.
Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.....G. S. Dunn
Wailuku.....William T. Robinson
Makawao.....W. O. Aiken
Hana.....A. Gross

HAWAII.
Hilo and North Hilo.....N. S. Willifong
Hamakua.....William Horner
South Kohala.....Wilmot Vredenburg
North Kohala.....Eben P. Low
North Kona.....J. Kaelemakule
South Kona.....H. John Ahu
Kau.....William P. Fennel
Puna.....Henry J. Lyman

KAUAI.
Waimea and Niihau.....T. Brandt
Koloa.....Henry Blake
Lihue.....J. B. Hanaiki
Kawaihau.....J. W. Neal
Hanalei.....W. E. Deverill

Approved: S. M. DAMON, Minister of Finance. 1932-1t

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, February 5th, 9 o'clock a. m., at the office of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, Hawaii, will be opened for application under the Provisions of the Land Act for Right of Purchase Leases and Cash Freeholds, or under special conditions of payment and improvement and requiring residence:

About 800 acres in Maui and vicinity, North Hilo, Hawaii. This tract is divided into lots of from 5 to 75 acres each, and is specially adapted to cane culture.

Also 6 Lots in Kaimu, Puna, of from 75 to 100 acres each, suited to coffee culture.

At 12 o'clock noon, on same date, February 5th, will be sold at auction under special conditions of payment and improvement. Lots 369 and 370, Olua, containing 100 acres. Upset price \$600

Lot No. 10, Kahuku, 19.85 acres. Upset price, \$198.50.

There will also be sold for cash at same time, Lot 27, part C, Olua, containing 39.0 acres. Upset price, \$38.

Full particulars as to above may be had at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu, or of the sub-agent in Hilo, Hawaii.

J. F. BROWN, Agent of Public Lands. Public Lands Office, Honolulu, January 4, 1898. 1931-1t

MONDAY, January 17, 1898, will be observed as a National holiday, and all Government offices throughout the Republic will be closed on that day.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, January 3, 1898. 1930-3t

HENRY LUKA, ESQ., has this day been appointed Pound Master for the Government Pound at Waialua, Island of Oahu, vice Mr. Henry Wharton resigned.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, January 3, 1898. 1931-3t

The following gentlemen have this day been appointed to constitute the Road Board for the Taxation District of South Kohala, Island of Hawaii: George Bell, Chairman, John Crowley, and David Koki

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, January 3, 1898. 1931-3t

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE

On Saturday, February 5th 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold leases of the following lands, viz:

1—KAAHUHU, KOHALA. 583 acres. Term, 15 years from May 1, 1898. Upset rental \$1,400 a year.
2—KAAHUHU, KOHALA. 100 acres. Term, 15 years from May 1, 1898. Upset rental, \$300 a year.
3—ILI OF KOU, WAIHEHU. 300 acres, more or less. Term, 21 years from June 14, 1898. Upset rental, \$450.

At the same day and hour at the of-

ices of J. Kaelemakule, Kailua, N. Kona, will be sold leases of portions of PUNA, ANAHULU, 12,000 acres, more or less. Term, 21 years. Upset rental, \$150 a year.

This lease is upon special conditions of improvements and carries with it certain cattle shooting privileges on adjoining Government lands.

Also will be sold at the same time and place, under special terms of payment and improvement, 116 acres of land at Puanahulu. Upset price, \$298.25.

Plans and full particulars as to the above may be had at Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN, Agent of Public Lands. 1930-1d

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

A Rare Opportunity!

A LEASEHOLD FOR SALE.

At a very low figure, 1,500 acres of land in the District of North Kona: 158 are subleased to responsible parties at a good rental; 200 acres are planted with coffee, in good condition, from 2 1/2 to 4 1/2 years old; 50 acres are in old coffee, and all of the remaining 1,100 acres are suitable for the planting of coffee.

The party purchasing, will only be liable for the taxes on improvements on the property, no rental to be paid.

This is a splendid chance for a party with the necessary capital to make an investment that is sure to bring a large return on the money invested, as you have in this tract all climates and elevations suitable for all kinds of coffee.

For further particulars, apply to

Geo. McDougall & Sons, Kailua, North Kona, Hawaii. P. O. Box 3. 4802 1929-1m

STATEMENT

OF THE BANK OF HAWAII, LIMITED, DECEMBER 27, 1897; BEFORE COMMENCING BUSINESS.

In accordance with Section 14 of the Banking Act of 1884, under which this Bank is incorporated, the following is a statement of its affairs, December 27, 1897, before commencing business:

Capital Stock of \$400,000 divided into 4,000 Shares of \$100 each. The number of Shares issued is 4,000. Assessments to the amount of \$75 per Share have been made, under which the sum of \$300,000 has been received.

LIABILITIES.
Capital Stock Paid In \$300,000.00
Deposits 35,105.99
\$335,105.99

ASSETS.
Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes \$ 60,450.00
License and Stamps on Same 765.00
Cash on Hand 276,890.99
\$338,105.99

P. C. JONES, President. Honolulu, December 25, 1897.

I hereby certify that the above Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Hawaii, Limited, is correct.

P. C. JONES, President.

Subscribed and Sworn to before me, this 25th day of December, A. D. 1897.

E. A. MOTT-SMITH, Notary Public.

STORY OF HAWAII

John R. Musick's History Has
Been Published.

A LOCAL HOUSE 'HAS AGENCY

Chiefly for Circulation in the United States—Notes from Prospectus—Titles of Chapters.

Prof. John R. Musick's long promised book on Hawaii has at last been published by the great house of Funk & Wagnalls. Advance copies and subscription lists have been received here by the Hawaiian News Company. An agent of that house is abroad now selling the book. It will be taken quite readily here by those who keep up with Island literature of the day and follow the history of the group. The work is intended of course mainly for circulation in the United States, where it is expected to have a big sale. That the first large edition is almost gone over there, is reported already.

The book has more than 500 pages and is profusely illustrated with half-tones from pen and ink sketches. There are of course many of the old familiar scenic subjects, but a few new ones have been neatly introduced. Some of the cuts are on the margin. The blind reed blower of Hilo is one of these. There is much of the book that is narrative and descriptive. There is a story of the overthrow and of the Royalist revolution of 1895. Professor Musick was here many months and became acquainted with the locale. For that reason he has been able to put forth in America a book that is reasonably correct in its presentation of facts and conditions. Following are extracts from the American prospectus of the work:

An accurate and entertaining story of the new Hawaii, containing the latest information on every feature of this interesting country; its people—their customs, mythology, folk-lore, etc.; its institutions—social, religious, industrial, educational, and mercantile; its history, both past and present—showing the varied changes from the days of Spanish Pirates and Captain Cook to the Present Constitution; its nature marvels—the stately mountains, the great volcano, the fertile valleys, and the broad bays and harbors. The author has gathered his information first hand from extended travels over the Islands.

"It is a book that should be read by every American who would be thoroughly well-informed regarding these Islands that may soon become part of our own domain. It presents clear accounts of the overthrow of the Monarchy and the establishment of the Republic, of the character and condition of the people, their resources, their system of education, and their views regarding annexation. Such a book is especially opportune at this time, when annexation is expected in the near future.

"The author is a good traveler and he knows how to tell the story of his travels in a straightforward, animated, and pleasing way. He visited every island in the Hawaiian group, and has vividly sketched their various characteristics and resources. Hawaii itself, with its pretty, busy capital (Honolulu), the sugar and coffee plantations, the great and dread volcano of Kilauea, the sunny valleys and beautiful cataracts, the leper island of Molokai, the coral reefs with surf breaking in thunder upon them, the rich tropical vegetation and fruits are described in a way to lead one on with constant desire to know more of this land of sunshine and flowers.

"Though many books have been written about the Hawaiian Islands, no American volume has appeared since the recent change in the order of things there. With all that has been published in books and the columns of the newspapers about Hawaii, people in our Eastern and Middle States know comparatively little about this country. That there exists in the world a place where

"No chilling winds, nor poisonous breath, can come, may seem impossible. And yet this is true of Hawaii, for there are no poisonous reptiles or insects, and few poisonous plants in the whole group of Islands. The delightful climate, the unsurpassable scenery, the healthfulness and beauty of these islands entitle them to the name of Paradise and entitle the people to the name of great agricultural and commercial importance. The interchange of commerce between the Islands and the outside world is valued at fifteen million dollars per annum, and could be increased to seventy-five millions, or perhaps a hundred. Only one-fourth of the agricultural lands of the Islands are in cultivation. There are about one hundred thousand inhabitants on the Islands, while they are capable of supporting in comfort half a million or more.

"While they lack the historical interest of Southern Europe, they are said to surpass it in natural scenery. Small as they are, the great active volcano in the world is not so safe. Under the new social and political order of things Hawaii has taken a new start in the world; her relations to the United States will be closer in the future than they have been in the past, and it is a fitting time that our people should learn more

of their history, industries, and mode of living.

"I made a journey to each of the Islands, visited every point of interest on them, and have endeavored to give a truthful and unbiased representation of the country, its industries, resources and history. Like all countries the Islands have a story, and like all stories this is one has two sides; I heard both, and selected what to me seems most reliable."

There are thirty-eight chapters in the book; Honolulu, Waikiki and the Valley, Down the Coast to Hilo, the Volcano, Stories at the Volcano House, A Night at Pahala, A Night on the Mountain Side, At Kailua, Spouting Horn, Golgotha and Barking Sands, Our Picnic at Hanalei, A Disguisted Parson, The Ostrich Farm—A night at Sea, Ancient Traditions, History—Ancient and Modern, Overthrow of the Monarchy, Commissioner Blount's Visit, Minister Willis' Demand, Uprising of 1895, Inter-Island Commerce, Railroads and Uninhabited Islands, Industries of Hawaii, Education, England or American, Advantages and Disadvantages of Annexation, Aloha, Pau Loa. For a cover page design the book has a native on a surf board.

ARE ENCOURAGED

Good Reports By Local Kindergarteners.

Palama District in Prosperous Condition—Parents Have More Confidence.

The meeting of the Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Association, held yesterday morning, was one of those rare occasions when business was in such a satisfactory condition as to be quickly disposed of and those present were treated to enthusiastic statements concerning the condition of the work.

Perhaps the most encouraging account came from Palama. This kindergarten is a mixed one, containing nearly all nationalities, and some of the children attending come from places that could hardly be dignified by the name of "home." The little ones are unruly by nature and example, while many of the parents not understanding the real purpose of the work, have in some cases strenuously opposed it.

A little while ago Miss Pope undertook the direction of this kindergarten, and immediately began visiting and working among the families of her charges. The result is that not only are the children themselves greatly improved, but the sympathy and interest of many parents have been won. The children had a tree at Christmas, to which they invited about 100 friends and parents. Every mother was given presents from the tree, in the shape of the kindergarten cards and other work done by her child, and the pride exhibited by the recipients of these gifts was in itself a guarantee that a friendly feeling existed toward the kindergarten.

Mrs. Hyde spoke of the condition of the Portuguese kindergarten. When the children entered their beautiful new building some months ago, so ill-behaved and untidy were many of them, that some one said she felt they were almost out of place in the rooms, but the influence of clean and beautiful surroundings had been such that today these children are among the most attractive in all the kindergartens.

The chairman of the publication committee stated that they had met with great kindness while publishing the calendar, not only had the printing been done at cost by the Gazette Co., but Mr. Frank Hoogs had donated the block of one of the child garden illustrations and Mr. Frank Davey had given a negative and some photographs. A vote of thanks was tendered by the association to all those who had so generously contributed in this manner.

The association finally decided to carry on the sanitary work during the next 10 months; and an appropriation of \$15 per month was made for that purpose, the Board of Health having kindly consented to furnish some of the necessities. It was reported that Mrs. Thompson held a mothers' meeting among the Portuguese and had so interested them that it had been hard work to get them to leave at the appointed time. All thought that this branch was going to fill a long-felt want in the kindergarten work of the city.

Mothers whose children are troubled with bad colds, croup or whooping-cough will do well to read what Dr. R. E. Rober, of Olney, Mo., says on this subject. He writes: "For years we have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and always keep it in the house. It is regarded in our family as a specific for all kinds of colds and coughs. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands."

ACIDITY IN SOILS

Dr. Walter Maxwell Writes on
the Subject.

MANY VARIETIES OF PLANTS

Grown in Soils Treated With Two Percentages of Citric Acid.

(By Walter Maxwell, Director and Chief Chemist, Hawaiian Experiment Station and Laboratories).

The degree of acidity in soils is relative, and is largely controlled by climatic conditions. In temperate zones, due to the more moderate means in temperature and rainfall, this matter of acidity does not necessarily engage as much attention in agricultural considerations. In sub-tropical and tropical conditions, in which the writer is engaged, and where the mean annual temperature is over 21 deg. C., and the yearly rainfall varies between 20 inches, on the leeward side of the Islands, and 200 inches (17.5 feet) on the windward uplands, the matter of soil acidity can demand primary and careful consideration.

Our observations were made not only in order to obtain precise knowledge concerning the relative sensibility of various plants, and families of plants, to acid conditions, but also to indicate that the errors and confusion at present existing, concerning the forms in which plants assimilate nitrogen, may be, in part, due to this behavior of plants in relation to acidity.

In another publication (Reports of this Institution, 1896, we selected, amongst others, as an example, a tropical wood fern, which was growing in conditions of extreme soil acidity, such as the sugar cane could not exist in. We used the analysis of this fern, the green leaves of which contained 0.4 per cent of nitrogen, to show that "one of the two theories must be wrong, and that the nitrifying organisms in soils can carry on the nitrification of organic nitrogen in acid media, or that the fern must take up nitrogen in a non-nitrified form."

The conditions of the situation have obliged us to make examinations, the results of which show that certain common agricultural varieties of plants live and thrive in soils where others totally fail; and that the success or failure of the respective varieties can be due to the inability of given plants to withstand a degree of soil acidity in which other plants reach a considerable and even normal growth; and may be quite independent of the mode and elements of plant nutrition.

The experiments which furnished the given data were arranged and conducted as follows: Two tubs having a diameter of 24 inches, and a depth of 20 inches, and perforated bottoms, which were covered with linen cloth, were each filled with 120 lbs. of air-dry soil of moderate fertility, having a neutral behavior towards acid and alkaline tests. These tubs were placed in tin-pans which were six inches deep; the perforated bottoms of the tubs being raised four inches above the bottoms of the tin-pans. The tin-pans were filled with water up to the level of the perforated bottoms, and the water was kept up to that level until the soil in the tubs had absorbed mois-

ture to saturation, the water absorbed being 48.2 per cent on the water-free weight of the soil. To tub No. 1, enough citric acid was added to make acid was applied in the water absorbed an one-tenth (1-10) per cent solution. To tub No. 2 citric acid was added to make the absorbed water an one-fiftieth (1-50) per cent solution. In each of the tubs 17 varieties of seeds were planted; these being planted in a circle, and equal distances apart. The seeds germinated quickly, and were up within four days, and had a healthy appearance. After the plants were up, and one inch high, the mode of applying the acid was changed. When the acid was applied in the water absorbed by capillarity from the tin-pans it was not equally distributed through the mass of the soil, but was more or less fixed by the bases in the soil at the bottom of the tubs, and did not reach the plants. Therefore the acid was dissolved in water and applied around the plants at the surface. This was controlled by determining the loss of water from the tubs by evaporation, and replacing the lost water, with the weight of citric acid dissolved in it necessary to bring up the whole volume of water in the tubs to 1-10 per cent and 1-50 per cent solutions respectively. This was repeated every fourth day. The acid solution being applied by our field assistant, E. G. Clarke, with a pipette, and in strictly equal quantities to each plant. With this detailed description of the mode of applying the citric acid to the tubs, the results may be given, which are found in the tables herewith appended.

The *Crucifera* succumbed almost immediately to the action of the acid, the 1-50 solution acting as effectively as the 1-10 solution. This behavior of the crucifera under artificial treatment with citric acids corresponds to certain general observations upon the growing of root crops in non-aerated and sour lands.

The lupine, beans and vetch struggled hard and long against the acid action, but none of these fully matured, or formed seed. The crimson clover and alfalfa succumbed as rapidly as the crucifera, showing that the clovers cannot bear an acid soil, and explaining one cause of the extreme "hunger" of the clovers for lime.

The *Graminae* showed a very variable behavior in relation to the acid. The wheat, barley and oats failed almost completely, although none of these actually died. The maize grew well, had a strong and deep green colored blade, and reached a moderate size, forming a full blossom, but no seed. The *pearl millet* distinguished itself from all the other varieties. Its growth was steady and quite normal, as compared with a plot of millet growing in the field near by, which it actually exceeded in development, reaching 5 feet 5 inches in height. Five large heads matured, which contained a finer grade of seed than was originally planted. A special test was made with the millet, in which the plant was treated every fourth day with an 1 per cent solution of citric acid. This strength of solution kept the young plant, which was three inches high, at a standstill for three weeks. After that the plant appeared to accommodate itself to the intense acidity, and date itself to the further growth, and was two feet high when the experiment was stopped (a photograph was taken of this example).

Concerning the relation of these observations to common findings in the field, it may be said that maize is being planted with some success in our upland, acid soils; and millet will now be tried. The effects of acidity upon the crucifera, and certain legumes, has been noted in soils notably less sour than most of the upland soils of these Islands. The Director and Agriculturist of the Rhode Island (U. S.) Experiment Station, Professor Fagg, in a communication says, in speaking of a sample of soil sent to the laboratories of the writer, "we have found all this soil acid when tested with litmus paper; so much so

that timothy and clover, barley, beans, spinach, lettuce, and a few other plants, failed to thrive without the use of air-slacked lime to correct the acidity."

These observations, which are only a part of extensive investigations that will be published shortly, show the extreme difference in degree of sensibility of the various agricultural plants to soil acidity. They also indicate with what case a failure in growth of one plant can be attributed to some trouble in plant nutrition, when it may be wholly due to the inability of the plant to bear the acidity of the soil, which is illustrated, as has been shown, by the power of other plants to thrive in the same medium.

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Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

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2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

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2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

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2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scrofula, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Cleans the Blood from all impure matter, Promotes healthy skin arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS ARE WARRANTED TO CURE GRAVEL, Pain in the back, and all kindred complaints, Free from Mercury. Each bottle is accompanied by 20 cards, 10 boxes of 10, each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

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Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc., IN THE LATEST STYLES. A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Flushes, Orapes, Etc.

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Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles.

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining, and Sellar Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Cautie Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages, Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Ropes, Wire-rope, Cloth Hooping Sticks, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Damijohns and Corks, Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Cigars, Corned Beef, Etc.

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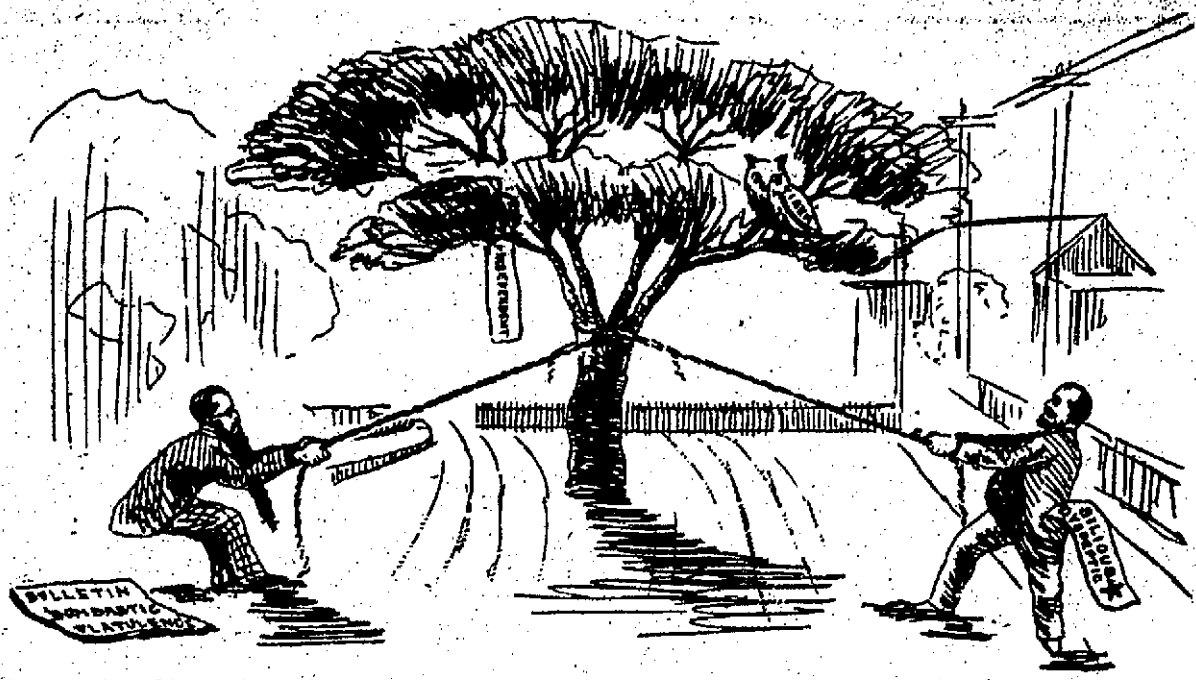
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Atmospheric Phenomena—Close
Range Views of Great Men—Wind
a Factor—Slaughter Averted.Place—Paradise of the Pacific.
Time—The Future.

DRAMATIC PERSONAE.

That Tree, The President,
The Star, Members of Cabinet,
The Bulletin, The Marshal,
The Mockingbird, Hawaiian Police,
Hula Dancers, Hawaiian Army.
Citizens on foot, in carriages, in sa-
lons, in arms.

ACT I.

Place—Star Sanctum. Atmosphere
blue, red and green lights burn-
ing. Enter detective.Man—Who enters now? Is this a
star or spirit with face of palor, blood
upon his garments, and souch hat up-
on his brow?Marshal—This is a detective sent to
find that devilish tree. Cautif has
found it!Detective—Aye, I found it with my
head and saw a thousand stars and
constellations. Bedamned to it.Star—Where is this common nu-
sance located? Speak and spare not
the truth. You are among friends.Detective—I shall not spare the
truth. I never do. Proceeding with
head low bent and stealthy tread so as
not to waken it I bore me south
through Vineyard street and saw a
dark object rise before me. It did not
move. I made a rush and struck it
with my head and wrought ten thou-
sand dollars damage to my brain.

Star—It still stands?

Detective—Aye, with bold frontery,
waving its arms gaily to the o'er-
hanging sky.Star—My friends, what need we
more? Like the deadly upas this tree
has risen to darken our fair land. Be-
neath its sinister shadow the playful
children dare not pass; the timid hack-
driver takes one last, long, lingering
look, then goes the other street with
expressions neither meet nor proper.
Let our motto be, "Fall this Great Re-
public or fall that fatal tree."Marshal—What action had best be
taken you?Star—Send the detective with an
official air and lay it to its roots.Detective—I will be hanged if I
do.Marshal—More than likely, and to
that same tree.Star—Let us petition the President
and his Cabinet for redress and if that
falls—draw nearer and bar that door.
(In a whisper.) Marshal, are the police
and mounted reserves fit?Marshal—Sure. You should have
seen them at Manoa's heights last
week. They fit most beautifully.Star—Peaceful means first my
friends; if that fails then—until then
adieu.

Before the storm and tempest brew.

ACT II.

Place—Cabinet room. Heavy draperies
shut out the brilliant light. Around
a koa table sits the President, Cab-
inet and two newspaper men, with
pale anxiety on each brow.Pres.—Tree-son is abroad.
Atty Gen.—Again, so soon? Let an
injunction issue forthwith to suppress
it!Pres.—I have within my hand a pe-
tition to remove that tree. What is
your opinion gentlemen?Min. Fin.—Brethren, let us go slow.
Let no useless expense be incurred.
Our bonds float so better in the for-
eign market than cloth a cake of Ivory
soap.Min. For. Af.—Whose fault is this?
Chorus—It is the Minister of In-
terior's.

Pres.—Where is he?

Min. For. Af.—Within the aloove, so
please your Excellency.Pres.—It doth not please me. Stand
forth, sire, and tell us what you think.Min. Int.—I think we are up a tree.
It must be removed or we shall be.Atty Gen.—Never. It stands as the
charter oak of our liberties. If we
yield now the populace will demand
still more.Pres.—Let us hear from the gen-
tlemen of the peace press.Bulletin—I have spoken. I stand by
the Republic and the tree.Advertiser—I can no better illustrate
my view than by a story which—
Chorus—Which antedates that tree.
Pres.—Then gentlemen, it is our uni-
versal thought and judgment that this
tree, rooted deep within our hearts,
stand, "A thing of beauty and a joy
forever."

Atty Gen.—Is the army fit?

Min. For. Af.—Indeed it is, and armed
to the teeth.And on our brows shall rest the vic-
tors' wreath.

(They clasp hands and depart).

ACT III.

This act opens three days later. In
the late afternoon. The police are
drawn up behind the parapet on the
Ewa side of the tree, each wing
protected by a detachment of the
mounted reserve. At the intersec-
tion of Vineyard and Fort streets
stands the Hawaiian army with
artillery in the centre.General of police—The fateful day
has dawned. See the citizens upon
the walls and in the trees. I shall
send a flag of truce to the enemy.Commander in Chief, Hawaiian
Army—Here comes a craven flag white
as their hearts. Sirah, is this an en-
sign of truce or a simple poi flag?Messenger—It is a poi flag so please
your grace. My General demands en-
trance through your lines to obtain
some poi for his famished troops from
yonder China shop. He also demands
tribute of three small pigs and if these
righteous terms are not met he will
advance upon your lines with im-
mediate haste.Commander in Chief—He will re-
turn with the same inconsiderate rep-
tell him it is war to the knife and
thence to the hilt. It is Millions for
defense but not one pig for tribute.I shall have the honor to fire upon
his lines when the red sun dips into
the blood-red sea. (Messenger returns).General—So be it. The omens are
with us. See the accursed tree stands
with shivering leaves trembling
through all its limbs.Commander in Chief—Turning to
his staff. The Gods are with us. Note
that whirling cloud above their lines,
black as night and terrible as a Kan-
sas cyclone. Steady men, here they
come.Five minutes later the Commander
in Chief and the General find them-
selves in an adjacent yard, rubbing
their heads, and looking in dazed won-
der at their torn clothes.Commander in Chief—Merciful Heav-
ens! I reckon a cyclone struck us.
Where are my troops?General—Scattered by the four winds
to the general whiffers and so are mine.
See that tree? The Casus belli is up-
rooted by the very roots and lies pros-
trate.Commander in Chief—Then all is
over.General—It is even so. Shake hands,
old man, and we will cut this tree
into small kindling wood and roast
innumerable pigs and eat the soothing
poi, and our followers shall dine
in peace around the festive board,
while the gay dancers shall appear be-
fore us.

They grasp hands.

Both—It shall be a grand pig luau-au,
without a single how-wow-wow.

Curtain. D. L. V.

OVERRUL'D EXCEPTIONS.

Wilder Steamship Company Need
Not Pay.Yesterday the Supreme Court over-
ruled the exceptions taken by the Lau-
pahoehoe Sugar Co. to the decision of
the Circuit Court that the Wilder
Steamship Co. was not liable for \$4-
968.58 damages resulting from the loss
of the steamer Likelike on the coast of
Kohala, Hawaii, last April. The Court
sums up the case in the following lan-
guage given in the decision rendered
by Justice Frear."In the absence of a stipulation to the
controversy, a common carrier is an
insurer against the loss of goods he un-
dertakes to carry, unless such loss ac-
curs by act of God, or of the public
enemy, or of the owner of the goods.
But by stipulation he may be exempted
from liability for loss from other causes,
except his own or his servants' acts
or negligence. In this case the defend-
ant had thus been exempted by the
express language of its shipping re-
ceipt, which was accepted by the plain-
tiff, against losses that might accrue
from various other causes, among
which are 'disasters or dangers of the
sea,' and 'unavoidable casualty.'"The case turned on whether this was
a "disaster or dangers of the sea" or an
"unavoidable casualty."Read the Hawaiian Gazette
(Semi-Weekly).

NOTES FROM JAPAN.

Marquis Ito is said to have been ap-
proached by the Premier with a view
to his joining the Ministry, but at pre-
sent the Marquis shows no inclination
to emerge from his retirement.The export of straw braid from Kobe
is gradually increasing year after year.
The amount exported from January to
October last, together with that during
the corresponding period for last year
(1896), was as follows: 1897, 2,684,488
bundles valued at 1,437,601 yen; 1896,
1,924,973 bundles valued at 831,088 yen.The political situation is very inter-
esting at present, though the only cer-
tain thing is that all the political par-
ties in the Diet are dead against the
Government.H. I. H. the Crown Prince having at-
tained his majority, has been allotted a
seat in the seventh divisional section
of the House of Peers.The Hochi states that the Yokohama
Specie Bank has resolved to issue
loans to the amount of 3,000,000 yen,
to manufacturers engaged in the cotton
spinning industry.According to the Tokyo Asahi, the
amount of coins and notes in circula-
tion in Japan at the end of last month
was 96,480,715 yen, showing an increase
of 1,682,161 yen over the previous
month, and of 14,654,564 yen as com-
pared with the corresponding period of
last year. The amount was made up as
follows: Gold coins, 21,104,370 yen
(including 9,920,504 yen in new gold
coins); one yen trade dollars, 32,015-
806 yen; silver below 50 sen denomina-
tion, 27,397,576 yen; nickel pieces 6-
712,178 yen; copper, 9,350,783 yen.

A THANK OFFERING

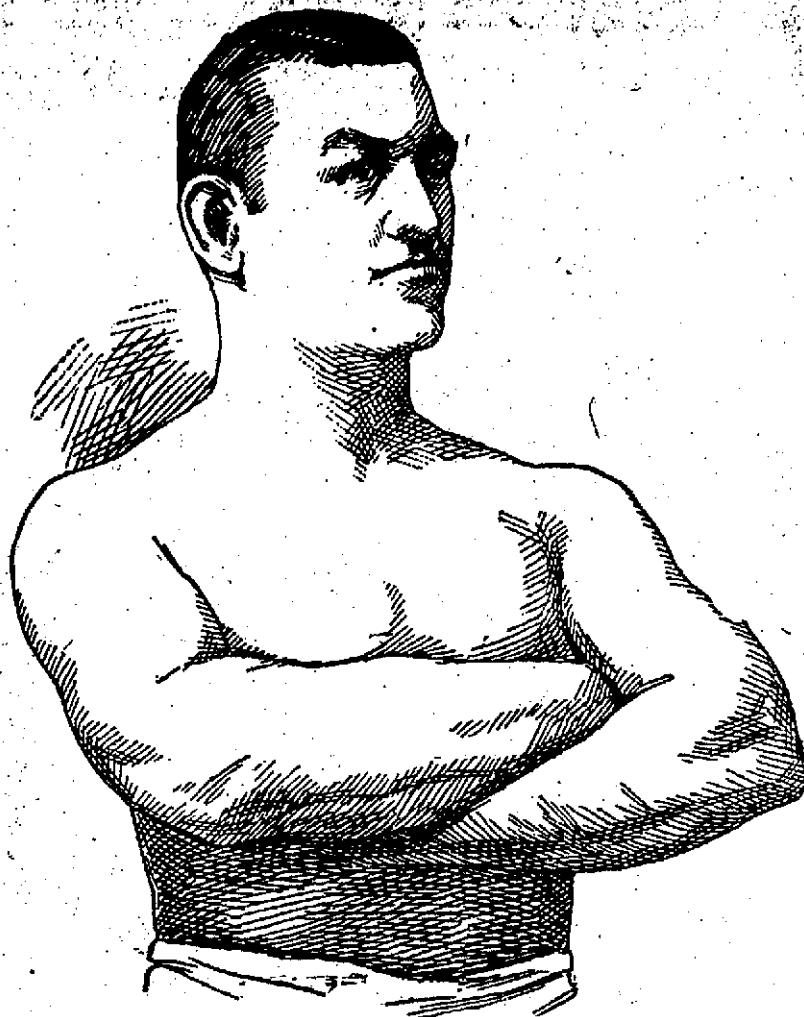
A CLERGYMAN WRITES ON BE-
HALF OF GRATEFUL PEOPLEDr. Williams' Pink Pills Restored their
Health and They Wish Other Suf-
ferers to Know It.The following letter written by the
Rev. Wm. Lawson, Methodist Minister
at Richibucto, N. B., attests in the
strongest manner the merits of Dr.
Williams' Pink Pills, and a perusal of
it will suggest why this great medi-
cine is so popular in thousands of
homes throughout the Dominion—it
cures when other medicines fail.

Richibucto, N. B., April 26th, 1897.

Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.

Dear Sirs,—I am glad to furnish you
the following voluntarily given testi-
monial, with the fullest permission to
give the names and place. They do
this as a thank-offering to God and
your medicine. Mrs. Wm. Warman,
of Molus River (near here) says her
son Alden was sickly from birth. He
could hardly ever retain food, and his
parents had but little hopes that he
would live long and the doctors who
attended him were of the same opin-
ion. Till seven years of age he contin-
ued in that condition. Then the use
of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills was begun,
and under them he recovered and is
now a strong, healthy boy. Mr. War-
man, the boy's father, also adds his
testimonial to the great value of Pink
Pills, saying:—"I suffered for years
with a bad back, until I used Dr. Wil-
liams' Pink Pills and they cured me."
Miss Annie Warman adds this evi-
dence with enthusiasm and freedom:
"I was weak and sickly, and did not
know the blessing of good health till
I took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I used
eight boxes and have since enjoyed the
best of health. In fact I am never sick
now."Here you have three members of a
family restored to health by the use
of your medicine, and you would al-
most covet their good health and gen-
eral ways largely resulting from such
health. They wish you to freely use
these facts to help other sufferers, and
I am able as their pastor to certify to
the facts above stated.Sincerely yours,
WM. LAWSON,
Methodist Minister.

Sold by all dealers in medicine.

A French scientific writer points out
that a mere gain in weight should not,
in itself, be taken as an indication of
improved bodily condition.Manly purity and beauty are insepara-
bly associated with CUTICURA, the world's
greatest blood purifier and skin beautifier.Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. FORTY DOLLARS
AND CASH. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Purify the Blood and Beautify the Skin," post free.

Have Anna?

Or would you prefer to have a MANILA
or AMERICAN CIGAR?This is the season when the heart of the
smoker is made glad by tangible remem-
brance in a box of—

Choice : Cigars.

We have for this Holiday Season—

Elegant Silver Smoking Sets.

(NEW DESIGNS: EXCELLENT WORKMANSHIP.)

— for men who smoke.

HOLLISTER & CO.,

Tobacconists.

Corner Fort and Merchant Sts.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
K. S. DHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

—POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467—

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial
Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,

SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.

All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

For further particulars apply to
DR. W. AVERDAK, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

AGENT FOR

THE MIRELLES, WATSON & YARYAN CO., Ltd.

..... Sugar Machinery

WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO.....

Centrifugals and Cream Separators.

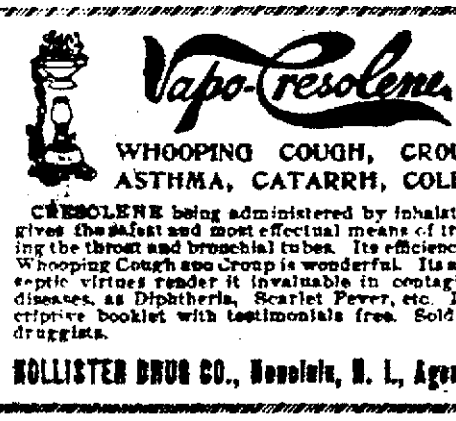
JOHN FOWLER & CO. (LEEDS), Ltd.....

Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.

THE RISDON IRON WORKS.....General Engineering.

MARCUS MASON & CO., Coffee and Rice Machinery.

J. HARRISON CARTER.....Disintegrators.

WHOOPIING COUGH, CROUP,
ASTHMA, CATARRH, COLDS.

VAPOR-RESOLINE

GIVES THE MOST EFFECTUAL MEANS OF TREAT-
ING THE THROAT AND BRONCHIAL TUBES. Its efficiency in
Whooping Cough and Croup is wonderful. Its anti-
septic virtues render it invaluable in contagious
diseases, as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc. Des-
criptive booklet with testimonials free. Sold by
druggists.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Honolulu, H. I., Agents.

LIFE AND FIRE
INSURANCE AGENTSLIFE AND FIRE
INSURANCE AGENTSAGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co
OF BOSTON.Etna Fire Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

J. S. WALKER

General Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company,
Alliance Assurance Company,
Alliance Marine and General Insur-
ance Company.WILHELMIA OF MADDEBURG
INSURANCE COMPANY.and Life Insurance Companies of
Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE

INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, \$3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1896,
£12,954,633.

1. Authorized Capital—£2,000,000

Subscribed—£1,000,000

Paid up Capital—£69,500 0 0

2. Funds—£2,600,620 12 0

3. Life and Annuity Funds—£9,064,113 2 6

£12,954,633 14 6

Revenue Fire Branch—£1,577,028 17 9

Revenue Life and Annuity

Branches—£1,404,307 9 11

£2,981,335 7 8

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life

Departments are free from liability in respect

of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and re-
serve, reinsurance - - - 6,000,000Capital their reinsurance com-
panies - - - 101,650,000

Total reinsurance - - - 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and re-
serve, reinsurance - - - 8,800,000Capital their reinsurance com-
panies - - - 85,000,000

Total reinsurance - - - 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the
above two companies for the Hawaiian
Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings,
Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Ma-
chinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills,
and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or
damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Ltd.

Hamburg-Bremer Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed
agents of the above company are prepared
to insure risks against fire on Stone and
Brick Buildings and on Merchandise
else stored therein on the most favorable
terms. For particulars apply at the office
of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have
established a General Agency here, and the
undersigned, General Agents, are author-
ized to take risks against the dangers of
the seas at the most reasonable rates and
on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gen. Agents.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gen. Agents.

FOR THE SAILORS

Capt. Cutler's Bold Plan
for Reaching Class.Advocates Radical Local Changes
Kind of Hall and Treatment They
Would Like—New York.

Captain Cutler of the bark Kikikat, in the lumber trade between this port and the Sound, has been making voyages to Honolulu for more than 20 years. He was in the American navy for two years during the civil war. Then for two more years he was in the Federal army. He was a lusty young bluejacket when Captain Barker, U. S. N., so well known here, was a "middy." Captain Cutler is a great, big, warm hearted, outspoken chap, who, regarded as a companion, cannot be resisted. He is ashore visiting a good deal of the time when in this port, but on his present voyage has had to keep to the vessel more than usual on account of being short-handed. Captain Cutler is a man of the age and experience and temperament to have opinions of his own on about everything current and a few things past and future. The "skipper" is not given to yarning at all, but under appropriate circumstances may be drawn out on almost any subject. A few days ago he was asked by a reporter to give some views on the life of a sailor in Honolulu. He said:

"Good Christian women in Honolulu have asked me that at least a hundred times and I always tell them the same thing. They ought to know by this time they are on the wrong tack, but they won't change. Tracts are all right, but sailors don't want them. The Y. M. C. A. means well and the devotional and sailors' committees have good intentions, but they don't work right. I told a lady the other day just how I thought the sailors could be reached if it was really desired to do something for them. Get a big hall 'most any place. Have it not too far from either the waterfront or the saloons. Put some cheap pictures and a few flags and some green things in for decorations. Have sand or sawdust on the floor and have lots of tables and chairs. Let the men smoke. Let them play cards. Give them reading matter they can understand and will like. They don't want books and pictures like the nice young fellows ashore like. They don't understand them at all. When you want to entertain the sailors give them some music with a fiddle and an organ or a cornet and some simple singing or recitations. If the organs or fiddles are not exactly in tune, it's all the same. If you want to sing to them, give them old songs. They like the old ones. They're always humming them and talking about them. It takes years for a popular song to get to be a go among the sailors and they care for only the commonest kind of music. I think they like the sentimental songs the best, with a good allowance of the jolly ones. The ladies who want to do good for the sailors must go into the room where they are smoking and playing cards or dominoes and sit down at the table and talk to them about their home and their mothers and relatives. Every sailor has a father and mother anywhere and lots of them have sisters and brothers and sweethearts. Talk to them about their ships and their captain and their travels. But whatever you do, don't talk religion to them. The don't want you to do it and it won't do nearly as much good as just impressing them in the way I have told with the idea that they ought to be decent and self-respecting. If they get that far long they'll look on to religion all right if it is intended that they should. The trouble now is that the men are kept at arm's length by the people who want to do them good, but who don't understand them. They must be treated like just what they are if they are to be reached at all. They are sailors, not clerks or mechanics or young fellows raised in town and used to fine city manners. "In New York once there was an old missionary that handled the sailors on the plan I tell you about and they shed tears clear around the world when he died. Thousands of them became respectable men and better men and downright Christians because that old preacher knew how to reach them. Some of the church workers are afraid of the sailors. They needn't have fears of the men. There's nothing real bad about them in any way. They are naturally rough in their ways, but they don't mean any harm and they're meek and gentle and can be handled easy enough when you once know them."

MARLIN TROPHY.

The Fifth Shoot For the Prize Has Been Ordered.

HEADQUARTERS.

First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii.

Honolulu, H. J. Jan 10 1898

The fifth shoot for the Marlin Trophy, offered by the Marlin Firearms Company, of New Haven, Conn., to be shot for by teams from the N. G. W., will come off at the Military Rifle Range, on Saturday, February 6th, 1898.

The match will be open to teams of ten men, from each of the companies of the N. G. H.

The different teams must appear

and shoot in service uniform with belt.

Ten rounds per man.

200 yards off-hand.

Limited to rifles issued to the N. G. H.

Blunt's Manual to govern.

The trophy to become the property of the Company winning it three times.

An officer will be detailed to superintend the shoot.

By order of LIEUT.-COL. McLEOD.

(Signed) JNO. SCHAEFER.

Captain and Adjutant.

"My daughter, when recovering from an attack of fever, was a great sufferer from pain in the back and hips," writes Louisa Grover, of Sardis, Ky. "After using quite a number of remedies without any benefit she tried one bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and it has given entire relief." Chamberlain's Pain Balm is also a certain cure for rheumatism. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Friday, January 7.
Am. bk. Edward May, Johnson, from New York.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii ports.
Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, from Kauai ports.

Saturday, January 8.
Stmr. Mokoli, Bennett, from Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.
Stmr. Neeau, Pederson, from Lahaina.
Am. bktn. Geo. C. Perkins, Maas, 50 days from Lady Elliot Island.
Stmr. Upolu, Anderson, from Hawaii.

Sunday, January 9.
P. M. S. S. Peru, Friele, from China and Japan.
Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, from Maui ports.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, from Kauai ports.
Stmr. Iwalani, Gregory, from Kauai ports.

Stmr. Waialeale, Parker, from Kauai ports.
Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, from Kauai ports.

Br. bk. Gwinnett, Davies, from Liverpool, via Callao.

Monday, January 10.
Am. schr. Spokane, Jamison, from Port Townsend, with cargo of lumber for S. G. Wilder.

DEPARTURES.

Friday, January 7.
Stmr. James Makee, Tuleit, for Kapaa.

Saturday, January 8.
Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, for Hanalei.
Stmr. Kilauea Hou, Weir, for Hawaii ports.

Am. bktn. Kikikat, Cutler, for the Sound.

Sunday, January 9.
P. M. S. S. Peru, Friele, for San Francisco.

Monday, January 10.
Stmr. Kaala, Mosher, for Kahuku and Punaluu.

Stmr. Neeau, Pederson, for Lahaina, Honokaa and Kukuhaele.

Stmr. Kaena, Wilson, for Waialeale, Puuiki and Mokuia.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Maalea, Kona and Kau at 10 a. m.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Makaweli, Waimea and Kekaha.

Stmr. Mokoli, Bennett, for Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Iwalani, Gregory, for Hanalei and Ahukini at 4 p. m.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Nawiliwili, Koloa, Elele and Hanalei at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, January 7.—Hon. H. P. Baldwin, Judge A. W. Carter, J. B. Waterhouse, C. B. Reynolds, W. B. Morton, Rev. V. H. Kiteat, A. Cookburn, L. Vasconcelos, J. K. Nahale, J. W. Kelikoa, J. Greenwell, W. Greenwell, J. D. Paris, E. Langehelm, F. O. Adler, Jas. Lino, Joe Lino, G. Baum, Geo. Clark and 3 children, Geo. Campbell and daughter, Mrs. Lino and 4 children, Miss U. Smithies, Miss Gihus, Miss L. Cockett, Miss Laura Pail, and 75 deck.

From Kauai, per stmr. Kauai, January 9.—O. Blackstad, Mrs. Olsen and 3 children, Mrs. Burns and 2 children, Hop Sing, Wong Tong, Pa On and 2 on deck.

From Kauai ports, per stmr. W. G. Hall, January 9.—J. M. Lydgate, Miss Ellwell, Miss H. Bortolo, Mrs. L. Kahlbaum, Master P. Kahlbaum, Dr. H. Wood Captain Spurgeon, Lieutenant Douse F. B. Smith, wife and child, Mrs. H. Spaulding and Master J. Spaulding.

From China and Japan per P. M. S. S. Peru January 9.—Mrs. J. A. Borel, Miss Alice Borel, Master H. Borel, Maj. Gen'l. Cunliffe Addison Gulick, Moor Fook, 275 Japanese and 17 Chinese in the stowage.

From Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, January 9.—J. P. Cooke, Miss Belle Dicker, Master Alexander, W. H. Babbitt, W. Engle C. Kaiser, A. B. Bauman, D. P. Eldredge, Miss Hattie Kamana, Miss Newton, Miss Robertson, N. W. Albin, Mrs. A. N. Kepoika, Miss A. Schmidt, C. Basse and 37 deck.

Departures.

For San Francisco, per P. M. S. S. Peru January 9.—President Dole, Mrs. Dole, Major Corlie P. Janket, Dr. Day, Col. Fisher, Hon. H. P. Baldwin, C. L. Hoyer, J. Hoyer.

Imports.

From Lady Elliot Island, per bktn. Geo. C. Perkins, January 8.—610 tons guano for Theo. H. Davies & Co.

Notice to Ship Captains.
U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office,
San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,
Lieutenant, United States Navy.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

| DATE | BAROM. | WIND | TEMP. | REL. HUM. | RAIN | MOON |
|--------|--------|------|-------|-----------|------|------|
| JAN 11 | 30.10 | ENE | 78 | 75 | 0.00 | 11.4 |
| JAN 10 | 30.10 | ENE | 78 | 75 | 0.00 | 11.4 |
| JAN 9 | 30.10 | ENE | 78 | 75 | 0.00 | 11.4 |
| JAN 8 | 30.10 | ENE | 78 | 75 | 0.00 | 11.4 |
| JAN 7 | 30.10 | ENE | 78 | 75 | 0.00 | 11.4 |
| JAN 6 | 30.10 | ENE | 78 | 75 | 0.00 | 11.4 |
| JAN 5 | 30.10 | ENE | 78 | 75 | 0.00 | 11.4 |
| JAN 4 | 30.10 | ENE | 78 | 75 | 0.00 | 11.4 |
| JAN 3 | 30.10 | ENE | 78 | 75 | 0.00 | 11.4 |
| JAN 2 | 30.10 | ENE | 78 | 75 | 0.00 | 11.4 |
| JAN 1 | 30.10 | ENE | 78 | 75 | 0.00 | 11.4 |

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for gravity.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

| DAY | High Tide | Low Tide | High Tide | Low Tide | Sun Set | Moon Rise |
|--------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|---------|-----------|
| Mon. | 10:10 | 5:50 | 11:10 | 6:40 | 5:28 | 11:40 |
| Tues. | 11:10 | 6:40 | 12:10 | 7:30 | 6:28 | 12:40 |
| Wed. | 12:10 | 7:30 | 1:10 | 8:20 | 7:28 | 1:40 |
| Thurs. | 1:10 | 8:20 | 2:10 | 9:10 | 8:28 | 2:40 |
| Fri. | 2:10 | 9:10 | 3:10 | 10:00 | 9:28 | 3:40 |
| Sat. | 3:10 | 10:00 | 4:10 | 10:50 | 10:28 | 4:40 |
| Sun. | 4:10 | 10:50 | 5:10 | 11:40 | 11:28 | 5:40 |

The tides and moon phases are given in standard time. The time of sun and moon rising and setting being given for all ports in the group as in Local time, to which the respective corrections to standard time applicable to each different port should be made.

The standard time whistle sounds at 2h. 0m. 0s. (midnight), Greenwich time, which is 1h. 30m. p. m. of Hawaiian Standard time.

SALE OF MOLOKAI RANCH.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, under the direction of the Trustees under the will of Bernice Pauahi Bishop, and by authority of a decree of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, dated January 7th, 1898, will sell at public auction those premises on the island of Molokai, Hawaiian Islands, known as the Molokai Ranch, and consisting of the following lands and property, to wit:

Lands owned by the Estate in Fee Simple.

Estimated Area—Acres.

Royal Patent 3146, Kalauea, 46,500

L. C. A. 1216, Naliwa and Leles, 5,909

Royal Patent 6824, L. C. A. 7755, Kahanui, Royal Patent 2557, Kipu and Manowaiwai, 2,450

Royal Patent 3533, Kaula, 5,213

(Except 27 acres reserved for Homestead lots)

L. C. A. 7779b, Makakua, 1,425

L. C. A. 8559b, Apapa 28, 7,700

Kawela uplands, 70

L. C. A. 2937, Holi, 70

The above areas are approximate only.

Crown Lands under lease for a term of thirty years from January 1st, 1888, at a rental of \$1,200 per annum.

Estimated number of cattle, 4,500

Estimated number of sheep, 14,500

Estimated number of horses, 170

Estimated number of goats, 4,000

Map of the above premises may be seen at the office of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Estate, Merchant street, and at the place of sale.

The sale will be held on WEDNESDAY, February 24, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon at the mauka door way of the Judiciary Building in Honolulu. The upset price for said property is fixed at \$150,000.

Terms Cash; or at the option of the purchaser not more than two-thirds of the purchase money to be secured by mortgage on said premises for a term not exceeding five years, drawing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum.

All moneys payable in Gold Coin of the United States of America, and deeds at the expense of the purchaser. Sale subject to confirmation by the Circuit Court of the First Circuit.

Honolulu, January 7, 1898.

HENRY SMITH,
Commissioner.

FOR SALE.

Six Bags Guatemala Coffee

parcels for seed, containing about 60 lbs each, at

P. A. SCHAEFER & CO

1892-91

FOR SALE

A number of Hawaiian Bred Males, broken and unbroken.

1892-1m P. R. BENBERG.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

In the matter of the estate of Joseph Gomes, of Honolulu, deceased, intestate.

Upon the petition of J. A. Magoon, alleging that he is attorney for one of the heirs, that C. T. Gulick, former administrator of said estate, had deceased, and praying that said Magoon be appointed administrator de bonis non of said estate, and that he proceed to the settlement of the same:

It is ordered that Friday, the 11th day of February, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Court Room of said Court in the Judiciary Building, in Honolulu aforesaid, be and is hereby appointed the time and place for hearing said application, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause why said application should not be granted.

By the Court,
GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.
Dated Honolulu, January 7, 1898.
1932-31T

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Valdemar Knudsen, deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased, having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to Annie M. Knudsen, having been filed.

Notice is hereby given, that Friday, February 11, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, January 7, 1898.
By the Court, GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.
1932-31T

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, SECOND Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

In the matter of the Estate of William H. Daniels, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of A. N. Kepoika, administrator of said estate, praying for an order of sale of certain real estate belonging to said deceased, and setting forth certain legal reasons why the same be sold: It is ordered that the heirs of said deceased and all persons interested in said estate be notified to appear before said Court on Thursday, the 10th day of February, 1898, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Court Room of said Court in Wailuku, Is. of Maui, then and there to show cause why such order should not be granted.

By the Court,
HENRY SMITH,
Clerk Judiciary Department.
1930-41T

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Simon Roth, late of Honolulu, deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased, having been presented to said Court together with a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to Thomas Rain Walker, having been filed, notice is hereby given that Monday, January 24, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, December 24, 1897.
By the Court, GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.
1928-31T

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Lebekka Kapuhani Nakea and D. I. Nakea, her husband, of Honolulu, Oahu, to William R. Castle, Trustee of said Honolulu, dated November 23d, 1891, recorded in Liber 129, page 343, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for non-payment of both principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Monday, the 31st day of January, 1897, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle.

Dated Honolulu, January 5, 1898.
WILLIAM R. CASTLE,
Trustee, Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of the following described premises, to-wit:

1st. That certain house lot with the buildings and structures appurtenant, situate on Kuakini street, in said Honolulu, said lot containing 6,160 square feet, being the same conveyed to said Lebekka K. Nakea, by deed of Rev. S. E. Bishop, dated September 17, 1891, recorded in Liber 132, page 405.

2d. Premises in Lale, Koolauloa, Oahu, more fully set forth and described as follows, to-wit:

(A) Three parcels of land covered by R. P. 2915 to Keawe, containing 1 69-100 acres

(B) Apapa 1, 2 and 3 of R. P. 2916 to Kanahele, containing 2 7-10 acres

(C) Four parcels comprising premises covered by R. P. 2908 to Kaloehia, containing 1 4-10 acres

1931-4w

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by D. Kamai (w) and J. A. Makani, her husband, of Hanalei, Koolauloa, Oahu, to Wm. R. Castle, Trustee, of Honolulu Oahu, dated September 5, 1895, recorded

1930-51T

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO: FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

| | | | |
|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|
| COPTIC | Jan. 18 | BELGIC | Jan. 23 |
| GAELIC | Feb. 6 | PERU | Feb. 11 |
| CITY OF PEKING | Feb. 16 | RIO DE JANEIRO | Feb. 19 |
| CHINA | Mar. 6 | GAELIC | Mar. 1 |
| BELGIC | Mar. 16 | DORIC | Mar. 19 |
| COPTIC | Apr. 2 | CHINA | Mar. 30 |
| RIO DE JANEIRO | Apr. 12 | PERU | Apr. 19 |
| | | COPTIC | Apr. 23 |

For freight and passage and all general information, apply to

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

—AGENTS.—

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1898—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARK, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maalea Bay and Makana the same day; Mahukona, Kawahae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.
*Friday.....Jan. 14*Friday.....Feb. 15
Tuesday.....Jan. 25*Tuesday.....Mar. 8
Friday.....Feb. 4*Friday.....Mar. 18
*Tuesday.....Feb. 15*Tuesday.....Mar. 29

Will call at Pohokai, Puna, on trips marked *.
Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawahae the same day; Makana, Maalea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.
Wednesday, Jan. 12*Wednesday, Feb. 23
Saturday.....Jan. 22*Saturday.....Mar. 5
Wednesday, Feb. 3*Wednesday, Mar. 16
Saturday.....Feb. 12*Saturday.....Mar. 26

Will call at Pohokai, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning